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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.*

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In this age of rabid commercialism, when men are crazed with the money idea and are bowing down and worshipping gold; when money is the sole creed and universal goal; when men are selling their very souls for sordid wealth; when the question is not what a man is, but what he is worth; when everything is measured by the alchemy of wealth; the question, *cui bono* stands at the door of every institution or organization which is projected anew or which being existent, claims the right of continuing its existence. "I am therefore, I have a right to be" no longer satisfies the practical mind, but the reason for existence must be demonstrative. This question comes with peculiar force to the Missouri State Medical Association today, for the old Missouri Medical Society and Missouri Medical Association of the last fifty years, with their fond memories, with their glorious heroes, who wrought as only heroes can, with their giants of intellect and learning, with their pioneers who blazed the way and made our conditions possible, with their dear, sweet souls, whose friendly advice and fatherly counsel have kept our feet in the straight and narrow path; whose acquaintance was an inspiration, and whose friendship was a benediction, and many of whom have gone to their reward, *eo triumphe* ringing in their ears, have passed into history and have been succeeded by the present Missouri State Medical Association, organized and constructed upon the idea of a Republic, with its different branches of government; the legislative, the judicial and the executive, and is no longer made up year by year of a heterogeneous mass of semi-volunteers, who at odd times and off and on may take a notion to attend its meetings; but is a truly representative body, composed of members selected by the various county societies, who send representatives to legislate for them in the House of Delegates, whose laws are to be construed by the Judicial Council and to be executed by its executive of-

*Read at the annual meeting, Jefferson City, May, 1906.

ficers, and *cui bono* may very properly be asked of it, not only by the laity, but by the members of the profession as well. My answer to the question is for the good of the state and its citizens; for the good of the Association itself, and for the good of the individual doctor. I might rest the whole answer upon the first division and make the good of the state the sole and complete answer to the whole question as being all embracive and including the other two, but as they both make up so large a part of the good of the state, and as altruism is like "The quality of mercy, it blesses him that gives and him that takes", the latter two become very important factors in the answer to the question. Almost as far back as history runs the doctor has been a prominent factor in the affairs of the race and has contributed more to its welfare, its prosperity and its happiness than any man of any other vocation in its history, and his calling has ever been recognized as one of the most honorable and dignified that has challenged the attention and admiration of men, so much so that the Son of Man considered it not unworthy to be called "The Great Physician"; but while the individual doctor has ever labored for the advancement and amelioration of his kind, it is only in organization that he can hope effectually to translate his works into the organic law of the land. Every law upon the statute books of your state relative to sanitation and to stamping out contagious and infectious disease has been placed there by the Missouri Medical Association, after hard, painstaking labor upon the part of some of its members. One of the strange things of humanity is, that the representatives of the people in their legislature assembled have to be persuaded, cajoled and sometimes almost threatened before they will vote for a bill regulating the sanitation of the state, and the suppression of virulent contagious diseases which, left uncontrolled, might decimate the population of our commonwealth, or before they would pass a bill to prohibit an imbecile from practicing medicine within the borders of the state, and feast and thrive off of the misfortunes of its citizens. President Cleveland said in an address at the semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine, in January, 1897: "You have established a code of ethics which condemns charlatatnism in all of its forms, and yet ignorant pretenders swarm over the land offering to perform miracles, or are located in our towns and cities preying on the weakness of the sick and afflicted, while men and women are allowed to die without medical attendance, deluded with the hope that faith will save them in their last extremity: within the limits of your professional power and influence you seek to restrain any approach to criminal malpractice, yet newspapers disgustingly though covertly advertise the way to such crimes and startle their readers with sensational tales of death and misery to which they are directly accessory. I need not suggest that such evils are allowed to exist by reason of the insufficiency of our laws or the laxity in their

execution. I have intimated that for this condition you are not responsible in a professional sense, but are you sure that as citizens you are doing all in your power to remedy the situation?"

And yet our legislatures refuse to interfere when we ask for the remedy to eradicate these evils!

The first great object of this Association is to banish contagious disease from the borders of the state. The triumphs of medicines in this line are among the marvels of the world; to recount them, coupled with the history and achievements of the men whose conceptions made possible the suppression of smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, cholera and malaria, would be an evening's task of unalloyed pleasure. Wendall Phillips said he knew of "no greater blessing from out eternity which could touch the shores of time, than freedom for man, woman and child." The great orator spoke only of civil liberty; may we not hope that the day is not far distant when the science of preventive medicine shall have so far advanced that we may be able to answer back to Wendell Phillips, that not only civil but physical liberty has been granted to the children of men. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it even unto me," was the proclamation of the Nazarene, and has become the Shiboleth of medical men everywhere. Should a pestilence exist here, suppress it: should your child contract diphtheria, quarantine it and protect your neighbor's child; should smallpox break out in your town, vaccinate the unvaccinated and shut off communication with your neighboring towns; should the water supply of a town or community become polluted and infect its citizens with cholera or typhoid fever, correct it and stop the source of infection. Wherever and whenever contagious or infectious disease shows itself, quarantine, clean, purify, disinfect, vaccinate, is the cry of our profession to the state, accompanied by the demand that these procedures be incorporated into the laws of our commonwealth and enforced as rigidly as the laws against murder or the laws against pilfering your neighbor's property. We war against quackery in all of its forms, not only out of, but in the profession. We not only seek to suppress the blatent, loud-mouthed, ignorant imbecile, whose newspaper advertisement, which greets you every morning in your daily paper at your breakfast table, is an insult to the intelligence and enlightenment of our citizenship, and whose effrontery is so brazen as to indicate intimate relationship with the inferno, but we warn our own members that he who advertises his own wares as superior to those of his professional brother, that he who by the shrug of his shoulder, the elevation of his brow, by the wink of his eye, or any other act would derogate the standing of his brother and elevate himself, that he who by innuendo or insinuation would endeavor to pull his professional brother down that he himself might climb over his prostrate reputation, savors of the quack and is unworthy the company and association

of reputable men. In order to effectually accomplish these ends our organization is compact, with the county society as the unit, as the county is in the organization of our state government, and the voice of the smallest county society may be as potent in the direction of affairs as the voice of the representative of the most powerful society in the state. There is no ground for jealousy or bickering, as every county in the state which will comply with the laws of the Association may find representation in the legislative hall of the body and be heard upon every question which may come before it. At first, I did not think the workings of the Association would be practical, but the more I study them, the more am I persuaded that their provisions are wise, and that the organization is as nearly perfect as any scheme of organization could be. Under it we can become a power in the state; under it can we hope to secure the recognition we ask and which our numbers and position entitle us. Working along its lines and under its provisions we may hope, not only to banish contagion from our borders and to cleanse and purify the state from the foul stench of quackery which confronts us on every hand and cries to the very heaven, but to develop the Association to the highest degree of usefulness and to present an individual doctor in every way worthy of his calling. The organization is complete, it is sufficient, it is thoroughly furnished to accomplish the ends for which it was organized, and it should be sufficient to imbue its members with an ambition to make the Missouri State Medical Association one of the great and powerful institutions of the commonwealth; it should stimulate their pride, it should awaken in them a zeal to attend its meetings, it should engender among them a generous rivalry to become members of the House of Delegates and participate in the law-making functions. It should stimulate us all to high ideals and more resolute deeds for the welfare of the Association and the up-building of our beloved state. Had I my professional life to live over, I would never miss a meeting of this Association, I would write a paper for its every meeting, read it when I could, and when I could not, listen to some one who had written a better one than I could hope to write.

A word to my professional brother from the country. We have been entirely too negligent in the preparation of papers for the meetings of our Association and have turned over the scientific program too exclusively to our city brother; while it is true that in very many ways the city doctor has inmeasurable advantages over the country doctor, in chances of necropsies,in opportunities for original investigation, in intercourse with his intimate professional friend who may possess expert knowledge on a particular subject; in his access to great libraries; in easy approach to hospitals, where he may visit its clinics, watch its operations and take daily notes of the progress of new experiments and new procedures; yet there are still some advantages

which accrue to the man in the country, who comes more intimately in contact with his patients, learns more of their private life, sees more of the side issues of disease, and frequently has experiences alien to the denizens of the city; he has to be more self reliant than the man in the city because he cannot always find help just across the way, and has to solve many problems alone, which his more or less fortunate city brother calls in a consultant to help solve for him, so that without being immodest at all, we might occupy more space on the scientific program and still the Association not suffer in the tone and pitch of the papers read before it, and the whole profession be benefitted by the active participation of all classes of its members in its scientific proceedings. If we are the conservators of public health, and we are, then we should have the power to make our recommendations effective, not only in the local affairs of the state, but of the nation, and the medical fraternity should not only be represented by state Boards of Health, but by a national Board with an additional representation in the cabinet of the President, whose recommendations should form a part of the President's message as much so as those of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of the Treasury. We should be a component part of the government itself, and our voice be as potent in the control of its affairs as any other arm of it. Responsibility should carry with it opportunity, and opportunity without power to act is of no effect. This Association should not only be represented in the legislative branch of our state government, but in the executive as well, and the State Board of Health should be composed of men recommended by this Association, who should be salaried and have power to carry into effect the legislation dictated by this Association.

We have erected high standards for the student body of young men who are knocking at the door of the profession and are asking admittance to its ranks. Is it not time that we paid some attention to the teachers, and make some requirements of the men who are to teach this body of cultured, intelligent young men who are filling our medical colleges? You say that is the business of the college: I reply that the college is simply a reflex of the profession and not the profession of the college, and I insist that while *nasciter non fit* may not entirely apply to the medical teacher, still it finds its application, and the legislation which requires a high standard for the student necessarily implies a high standard for the teacher. The one should beget the other, they follow as the night the day. The power to raise the standard in one instance should be co-existent with the power to raise it in the other. The days of the private medical school should be numbered, and it should be a thing of the past.

We are the living representatives of a profession as old almost as history, and its splendid achievements have been builded by the earnest labor of many of the greatest of earth. "Ages are spent in collecting

material, ages more in separating and combining it; even when a system has been found, there is something to add to, alter or to reject. Every generation enjoys the use of a vast hoard bequeathed to it by antiquity and transmits that hoard augmented by fresh acquisitions to future ages." And in view of all this how absurd are some of the Isms which spring up in a night and lay claim to be recognized as separate and distinct sciences. If there is any truth in them, it is yours and mine to use for the benefit of our patients, as much as anybodys. How vain and foolish that a simple practice which the medical profession for a hundred years has recognized as one of the adjuvants of treating some forms of disease should be dignified into a profession and physicians in every locality in our state be called upon by their communities to come into open rivalry with its ignorant devotees. How laughable the idea that a peculiar state of mind into which an imaginary sufferer may work himself should be called a science and magnificent temples erected for the propagation of this monstrous negation of all known facts! They would turn back the progress of the ages and plunge us once again into midnight darkness when civilization was slumbering in the dim cathedral lights of medieval times, when ignorance and superstition held sway over the benighted hopes of man and the star of progress seemed to have set to rise no more forever. (The laity must be educated to a sufficient appreciation of the merits of the profession of medicine that they shall demand a state where the longer continuance of these isms shall be impossible). "What is new in them is not true, and what is true in them is not new." The trifles which the regular profession has known and practiced for centuries the commercialism of the Twentieth century would dignify into a science.

The standard of admission to the practice of medicine should be the same in every state and a license issued by one Board of Health should entitle its holder to practice anywhere in the Union, and until there is legislative action to this effect the different boards of health might by agreement hold their examinations simultaneously with the same set of questions to each applicant and thus have a universal standard. From the statement of the Bulletin of our State Board of Health issued in June, 1905, there is not a single state in this Union which fully reciprocates with the State of Missouri in the recognition of the certificate of the State Board of Health, and the Board further makes the humiliating statement that the legal requirements in Missouri are below the "Standard of requirements of the American Confederation of reciprocating boards." This association should make it its business to see that the requirements in this state are fully up to the standard, and I would suggest that the legislative committee be instructed to work for the passage of an amendment to our present laws, which will fully bring us up to the standard, and abreast of the

most progressing states of the nation. The chief stumbling-block seems to be that our law does not require from the applicant a diploma from a college of recognized standing with a curriculum of four full years. It seems to me that we have progressed far enough to make this requirement and that it should be done as speedily as possible in order that a Missouri doctor may everywhere be recognized as the equal of anybody's doctor, and a certificate issued in this state may be a first-class introduction of its possessor anywhere in this nation. To attempt to enlarge upon the natural advantages of Missouri would be as futile as to attempt "To smooth the ice, to paint the lily, or with dim, taper light to seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish." Certainly our doctor product should not fall behind but everywhere should be worthy of imperial Missouri.

No medical college should admit any man to its course of study, who is not a graduate of a High School which articulates fully with the State University, or who can not pass a satisfactory examination upon the curriculum of such High School to be conducted by someone in no manner connected with the medical college, and the State Board of Health should admit no one to its examinations who cannot produce a diploma from a standard medical college, requiring four full years' attendance upon its lectures and its clinics.

While I am not an advocate of paternalism I believe that the state should furnish vacine virus and antitoxin free to its citizens and bear the expenses of vaccinating the population and administering antitoxin to the exposed during an epidemic of diphtheria. The state spends thousands—yea, millions annually for the culture of the minds of its wards. Why not thousands for the protection of their bodies? If the theory of our institutions that the child is the ward of the state, be correct, how can this state escape the obligation of looking after its physical welfare, not only after it becomes incapacitated, but to keep it from becoming a burden on the body politic? It occurs to me that the sane way is to keep the child healthy so that it does not become a ward in the most acute sense of the term. Should the objection be offered that taxation would fall entirely on the rich, the answer is complete—he would be amply repaid in the protection and immunity afforded him just as he is protected from their vices and their ignorance by the education for which he pays; you cannot protect and elevate a part of the community without the whole of it feeling its effect and the ideals for the state should be the ideals of the very loftiest citizenship. We should have a commission *de lunatico in quirendo*, to whom should be referred all pleas of insanity in criminal cases, whose duty it should be to inquire into the sanity of all cases submitted to them, their decision be final, and the profession no longer be subjected to the humiliating spectacle of the professional expert, who is willing to take either side of a given case for a fee, and plead that case just as a hired attor-

ney. The superintendents of our state hospitals would be admirable men for the positions; their deliverances ought to be eminently fair and just and would go a long way toward ridding our profession of an opprobrium which is hurled at us every day. We should have a State chemist whose business among other things, it should be to determine the truth in cases of suspected poisoning, and no longer have Dr. A. swearing there was poison and Dr. B. swearing there was none, and thus prostituting our noble profession to ignoble ends. The medical expert too often brings the profession into opprobrium, and as our system of jurisprudence provides a judge to interpret the law in these cases, it should provide a qualified doctor to interpret and state medical truths and forever abolish the temptation to the cupidity of a commercial individual who puts a higher price upon money than he does on his own soul, or the life and liberty of his fellow citizens.

That man who waits for the representative of some proprietary medicine to come in and tell him what to give his patients possibly may escape being classified as a charlatan, but he certainly has very little respect for his own professional attainments and voluntarily surrenders his learning, his privileges and his duties to some one else who knows absolutely nothing of his case. With the subtlety of an Iago, the proprietary medicine man steals the wealth, position and reputation of an unsuspecing profession and supplants professionalism with a damning commercialism, all because physicians allow it and are controlled by a habit which they "disdain to control"; he comes with a pleasing smile and presents you with a bottle of Gastritico, Hepatica or Duodenatica with his positive opinion that it will cure your patient and you are assured it will because it bears the name of the organ affected; and of course it works, it just can't help it, and there you are, your individuality gone, your attainments sacrificed, your professional acumen handed over to organized greed. "Eternal vigilance" is not only "the price of liberty" in affairs of state, but in the medical profession as well. It is high time that we should shake off the lethargy which this practice begets, and assert our privilege to practice our noble profession in our own way and give to our patients the benefit of our own knowledge and not turn them over to is my honest belief that proprietary medicine is doing more to unthe greedy maw of a soulless corporation which makes stuff to sell. It dermine professionalism today than all other influences combined; it lulls the doctor to sleep with the insidious proposition that it will do his thinking for him, and eases his conscience with the unction that he has done the best possible thing for his patient because he has medicated them with a nostrum which is backed up by a corporation with lots of money behind it, and it would not of course spend its money on the remedy unless it was a good thing—for the corporation. Either this nefarious business must be stopped or professionalism is dead and the

erection of high standards of culture of medical men worse than a useless waste of time and money; the remedy lies at our own door and only requires a negative action on our part to effect a perfect cure. Stop prescribing them: your patients will stop taking them and their manufacture will suddenly cease. Their proprietors rely upon us as their active agents for the sale of their products and if we cease our participation in the spread of the business the only possible middle man between the manufacturer and the people has been removed and there is no longer possibility of contact.

The foregoing impress me as some of the immediate needs of the profession and of the state and the sooner that these shall become established law and custom the sooner will this Association be on the high road to the accomplishment of some of the aims for which it was instituted, and the sooner will the individual physician begin to realize his high calling, his duties to his state, to his neighbor and to himself, and to sing the song of that inspired physician who wrote:

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament:
There are pioneer souls that blaze their path
Where highways never ran,
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

ADDRESS IN MEDICINE.*

BY W. G. MOORE, M. D., ST. LOUIS.

I count each one who was present this morning fortunate, if he take any interest in medicine, because we heard from this rostrum one of the most deservedly notable governors in the United States. A governor may be notorious, but ours is notable. A man may be notorious for his infamy. This man is notable among other good deeds for his pledge, that whatever this association may incorporate and present for his consideration will receive his hearty co-operation. I want you to let this thought sink down into some convolution not occupied by trivial things and stay there, for this is the echo of what occurred five years ago when we said, organization is the keynote of power. There were then in our midst those who were inclined to be Miss Nancies and who said, "What can you do?" and they added, "Oh, let up on the patent medicines." I reply in the well known words, "Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first will cry enough."

I have chosen an unusual theme for an address before a medical association. It savors of politics, but what is politics but the science of government? And, gentlemen, you cannot conceive of a higher ideal for consideration than politics on such a basis. The man who neglects his political duties, neglects the highest privilege ever given to man. We stay at home and leave the very duties that every day are wanting for supporters. I congratulate you above all things that you have for governor of Missouri a man who stands for the best impulses in everything and I say to you, hold up his hands. I do not believe any man is great because of any political party, but that man who represents the highest and best in the state should receive our support whatever his political affiliations may be.

So far back as the history of men is recorded we read of them being banded together for the accomplishment of their ends, be they good or evil, lawful or unlawful. It is manifest to any observer that many evil practices are lawful, that is they are permitted to exist by "the powers that be."

Who are and by what authority do these powers obtain and maintain their positions as law givers? The constitution of our country intended that it should be in the hands of those composing the government, where it should be, and thereby remove it from the control of a few pretenders who came down to us through the divine right of kings. The throwing off of England's yoke and that immortal declaration of

*Oration read at the annual meeting, Sefferson Cify, May, 1906.

Thomas Jefferson declaring equal rights to everyone becoming citizens of the United States formed the basis of a freedom which has been not only the proud boast of every free born American, but it has attracted to our shores the liberty-loving of every land under the sun. Mr. Jefferson likewise incorporated in that deathless document that under our government special privileges should not be possessed by any one. This is the keystone in the arch of our government which we fondly hope will endure forever, to shed its benedictions upon the just and its maledictions upon the unjust always. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has recently said with much pith and moment: "Very many good men believe they really have nothing to do with the making or the execution of the law; which is exactly the same as if a layman should assume that religion was a matter which concerned no one but the preachers." This sentiment is worthy the high station whence it came, and it is explanatory of the evil days into which we have fallen.

Can you realize that the Declaration of Independence is only 130 years old! Especially is it well nigh impossible to conceive when you recall its history of accomplishment for that time. Through the Revolutionary War and all others up to 1861, Americans co-operated as brothers against all common enemies and vanquished them in their turn.

In 1861 the dark days came upon the sunshine of our peace and the war drum was heard summoning brother against brother in the deadliest and most valiant war of all time. Scarcely had the smoke of battle lifted from those dreadful fields and the black-draped widows and fatherless orphans were to be seen everywhere sitting amid the ashes of their desolation, when there appeared upon the scene a set of men who, more like beasts of prey than human beings—veritable ghouls—followed in the wake of the armies and set their traps for the unwary.

These creatures were ever ready, North and South, to ply their infamy, and were known as government contractors, schemers and promoters. They waxed fat and insolent upon their stolen booty and then began to demonstrate the prophecy of Sir Thomas B. McCauley, who said, "the greatest danger to American institutions lies in the fact that the influx of the scum of foreign countries would seek asylum there and become the tools of unscrupulous men of wealth who would manipulate their votes for selfish ends." Was ever the picture of prophecy more thoroughly emblazoned than this has been!

Contrast the days of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, those patriots who stood guard over our country's welfare for our common weal, with these sharp-eyed money changers who scheme and plot for themselves and their coterie of promoters of selfish ends and you will see a picture

so pitiful that we must fain turn from it with disgust and ask ourselves, what of the future?

If the thirty years following the Civil War furnished us the most shameful political spectacle in our history and filled "the seats of the mighty" with money bags, after the conception of the cartoonist, what could we expect different from that which we have? We have lifted up mammon and dethroned God—the embodiment of justice and right. And we stand today gazing upon a spectacle unrivaled in the world's history, while our selected rulers of yesterday in politics and finance are seen scampering in every direction seeking asylums of safety and causing us mentally to exclaim—"Oh, ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come."

Who did warn them? Who was this man crying in the wilderness of our political despair and bearing aloft the torchlight of hope into the dark night of the despoiled poor? He is such a believer in the fatherhood of God and has lived so in conformity thereto, that even his enemies proclaim him a Christian. He is such a believer in the brotherhood of man and is so much akin to all their interests that he has been variously styled democrat, plutocrat, socialist, anarchist and ignoramus. But no man has dared to say that he was dishonest or disloyal or feared to maintain anywhere the ideas in which he believed. It was this man who said, "if you install the trusts in this country you will see a carnival of crime unequaled in the annals of time." Gentlemen, the trusts have been installed and the carnival is here, and no such fantastic figures were ever seen before as those now going forward in the National Cotillion of American politics and finance.

The teaching of this man before, during and since two of the most brilliant political campaigns of our country, awakened the conscience of our people and set in motion a moral wave that is sweeping from ocean to ocean and portends with brightest hope that "a government of the people, by the people and for the people will once more be restored to them and will not perish from the earth." This born leader of men has handed the torch to another leader who is now marching at the head of the column in the army of justice and right amid the plaudits of all his countrymen and bearing on his banner of reform the epitomized dictum of Jefferson—"a square deal for everybody." After these references I need not say to you that the men referred to are William J. Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt, our president.

But you say, "What has this reference to do with us as doctors?" That is just the point I wish to emphasize. The majority of the men who came to the front of the political platform in 1865 and up to within the past few years were of a coarse fibre and knew nothing of real statesmanship, or aught else above the sordid and low-flung business of making money, whatever the means necessary to that end might be.

Such men made laws and regarded them for no other purpose. Hence it is that every form of trickery and chicanery have had representatives in legislatures, congresses and senates elected to represent the greatest number of our people in the best way possible.

Think of the spectacle of having certain senators pointed out by some of our most representative magazines as belonging by right of purchase to certain railroads, beef trusts, sugar or tobacco trusts, or the most execrable of all trusts, the patent medicine, which has been aptly called the "Great American Fraud," by no less a journal than *Collier's Weekly*, whose efforts coupled with those of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and others have made such exposure of the false pretense and mendacity of these patent nostrum fakirs that it is beyond conception that men of reason, with the ability to read, could further indulge their habit of paying two prices for mean whiskey rather than half as much for a good article. Recall if you please the omnipotent "Liquozone" ("*Liquid Ozone*") which made the duration of life and happiness solely dependent upon the amount one took at a dollar per bottle, revealing its wonderful powers to the Massachusetts chemists in the proportion of 90 per cent. of water and ten per cent. of sulphurous and sulphuric acids, which bear about the same relation to the therapeutics of today that the quack doctor sustains to an international congress of scientific physicians.

There is an element of tragedy connected with the downfall of those twin purveyors of mean whiskey and misery, peruna and Paine's celery compound, and dozens of others of their kind, when we remember that only a few short weeks ago the readers of our great Sunday papers saw rows of photographs which looked more like defeated plug-uglies than the distinguished senators, congressmen and legislators whose names they bore and all of whom were declared to have been cured of catarrh by "peruna," and nearly all of whom were still under treatment by the same remedy for progressive dementia and constitutional mendacity.

No stream rises higher than its source and with these gentry as a source for our laws is it any wonder that an outraged people are rising up all over the land and demanding that such rascals be turned out and able, honest and humane men be put in power who have enough of statesmanship to lift them above the dross of dirty politics and be content with a salary to make them independent and the consciousness of duty well done.

No one more admires the achievements of the press, or would grant it more freedom than I. It is the greatest agent for good and evil that exists among men. That it should further the cause of malefactors and spread broadcast falsehood under the guise of truth is to its everlasting shame. There can be but these causes for the existence of such a condition of affairs, viz., money, political or commercial ad-

vantage or personal revenge, all of them unworthy objects when unworthily attained.

I want to ask your serious consideration of the facts that daily stare you in the face when reading our metropolitan papers. First, a directory of abortionists, quack doctors, divorce lawyers, and, above all, pointing out the wonderful curative powers of some worthless nostrum which the editor could not be induced to take or allow his family to consume under any circumstances. Yet he ascribes virtues which he knows they have not and conceals vices which he knows they have. Can you imagine a greater prostitution of the noble opportunities belonging to a body of men second to none other in intellect or advantageous position for the uplifting of men?

Looked at from every view point of which I am capable I am unable to understand but one reason for keeping secret the contents of any medicinal preparation and that is the pecuniary gain of the owner as against the interests of the community who may use it. A nostrum may often be injurious by reason of its component parts as well as by the fact of its negative quality causing patients to continue its use until the time has gone by when proper medical aid might have restored one to health.

If it were not for the press there would be no patent nostrums. Appeal to the press for a higher moral tone and a cessation of their endorsement of these frauds has thus far availed nothing except in a few noble examples, such as *Collier's Weekly*, The *Ladies' Home Journal*, The Baltimore *Sun* and the Chicago *Tribune*, at an annual loss of $75,000 to the latter paper, and a few others who have refused to longer lend themselves to this nefarious business. *The Intermountain*, a paper published in Butte, Montana, also declared against it for a time, we are told, but were forced to return to their former evil ways because they could not afford the pecuniary loss. The other journals named did what they did at an enormous money loss in order that right and not wrong should be done.

If the great body of the press is deaf to all entreaty to cease their shameful advertisement of these frauds where is our remedy? There is no more powerful political body in the land than a thoroughly organized medical profession which shall lay aside all party affiliations and concentrate their full strength upon such legislation as will make it unlawful for the press to dupe and deceive the ignorant masses not only into the useless loss of their money but the far worse misfortune of losing their opportunity to recover impaired health and sink helplessly into the despair of narcomania.

Not only the secular but the medical press for the same venal reasons has been engaged in the exploitation of these nostrums, and if there be one offender greater than all the rest it is the religious press

for it bears upon it the stamp of *christian* approval and therefore to the minds of thousands it *must* be true.

The latter as well as the former must be controlled by legislative enactments, but the medical press is directly in the power of the medical profession and if the support of the doctors be withdrawn from those medical journals persisting in this objectionable course of advertising they will disappear like frost before the sun.

A representative druggist of St. Louis informs me that the sale of patent medicines has declined more than one-half in the past year as the result of the exposure of their real nature and purpose and that he and his brethren will welcome the day when they will disappear entirely or be relegated to department stores and junk shops, where they belong.

The *National Druggist*, a paper published in St. Louis, recently put forth an article claiming that medical organization meant the formation of a "doctors' trust", and trying to set the retail druggists at enmity with their natural allies the physicians, by declaring that we, (the doctors), "were trying to cause a loss of 60 per cent. to them by preventing the sale of patent nostrums." The above quoted statement shows how the druggists view this nonsensical stuff. If there be a "doctors' trust" it is the only one known under heaven or among men whose members use their full power to diminish their own revenue and increase the benefits to the public. The wail of the *National Druggist* is another case proving the old saw that "it is the stricken dog which howls."

It might be well to cite a few deeds done by this "doctors' trust." It has increased longevity and the comfort of living all over the civilized world. It has caused epidemics to be robbed of their terrors by limiting them to endemics and stamping them out of existence. It has freed the southern half of our country from the scourge of yellow fever as an epidemic and turned the beautiful isle of Cuba from an incubator of disease into a salubrious place of habitation through the efforts of a medical commission whose achievement is not excelled by any other accomplishment of our government. It has exterminated or is exterminating the mosquito, the cause of the yellow fever scourge, just as it will exterminate this other insect, the patent nostrum vender, the cause of many scourges. It has made it possible by sanitary science to build railways into the richest and most productive sections of the earth and make them habitable thereafter. No more important factor is concerned in the construction of the Panama Canal than that of sanitation. It is building and has built all over our country sanatoria for the care of the unfortunate victims of the white plague and is curing thousands who otherwise would be cut off in the morning of useful lives. It has robbed diphtheria, the direst scourge of childhood, of its terrors through antitoxin, and smallpox epidemics are

only memories as are those of Asiatic cholera. The millions of lives saved by surgery rivals those above narrated. The intelligent and strict application of scientific rules in the last great war has produced results that not only made the world marvel, but enabled a diminutive race of Asiatics to overwhelm the cruelest and most boastful nation on the face of the globe.

The "doctors' trust" is taking the demon of avarice by the throat and causing him to tear down the gloomy and pest-breeding tenement houses in every city of the world where infant mortality reached 60 per cent. in the first year of life in New York City, and let in those angels of health and inspiration, sunlight and fresh air, reducing the mortality to 16 per cent. It has taken the death germs out of the milk supply of cities to further increase the happiness and health of the multitude.

If medical science had done nothing else but given to the world anodynes and anesthetics the world would always be its grateful debtor. It is needless to enumerate further the priceless blessings bestowed on men by those of Galen's guild—its beneficence shines like the sunlight of heaven upon men and women, the beasts of the field under the affliction of disease to desert his "cure-all" and limp back and nostrum venders. I have known more than one of these wretches into the circle of real physicians and ask for aid which he always got as if he had been a saint instead of a sinner.

With all these glorious deeds behind us there is yet much in front of us to be done. Socrates said, "I would be ashamed to own a beautiful picture and hang it on the walls of my own house, to be enjoyed only by myself and my friends." The loftiness of this sentiment is worthy of its matchless source and out of it grew the mural decorations of the ancient cities whereby the humblest passerby could gaze upon the handiwork of the world's greatest craftsmen and have their minds enlightened and their souls lifted up above the miseries and misfortunes of their unhappy fates.

It is the duty of every man worthy the name to do all he can for the elevation of his race and the amelioration of their afflictions. The time has come when men must turn from the worship of mammon to the worship of him who said, "blessed are they who hunger and thirst for righteousness' sake."

Among the world's benefactors none have shown brighter than the members of our profession. Jenner gave us vaccination, Virchow cell pathology, Pasteur the mysteries of germs in their relation to disease, Sir James Y. Simpson instilled that God-given vapor into the nostrils of suffering women and made them oblivious to the pangs of parturition and the keen pain of the surgeon's knife.

It remained for our illustrious young countryman, the lost and lamented Reed, to find the prevention of yellow fever and thereby bless

the generations born and to be born. No more heroic figure adorns our country's history than that of Ephraim McDowell, who opened the door of the arena of abdominal surgery in which have been performed so many brilliant and life-saving feats. It would be useless reiteration to further recount the heroes of our guild. Our case is proven beyond cavil.

It now remains for us to keep the escutcheon clean. How shall we do it? First, by each one of us changing himself from an indifferent pessimist into a sanguine, vigilant optimist, a politician who knows and does that which is best for the greatest number. See to it that no unworthy schemer shall be elected to any position of law making or law dispensing if in our united power to prevent it. Hold up the hands of every public official who dares do the right because it *is* right, to whatever party he may belong. And, gentlemen of Missouri, you could not have two more shining examples of the kind of men I mean than the Governor and the Attorney General of our own state.

Elect more doctors like those already representing us so honorably in our legislative bodies and wherever you see the head of a gangster representing the greed of money in any form rising above the political horizon, hit it with all the might of righteous indignation and know that you have struck a blow for your country's weal. Do all you can for the children of the state by emancipating them from the factory wheels which grind out their youth and with it their virtue and hope of the future. Compel the beasts of prey who, under that disgusting caption of "business is business," exact their last farthing as rent for the death dealing tenements in which they live, to tear them down and erect in their places such abodes as will give these helpless wards of christian civilization those two necessities of life which are still outside a trust—pure air and sunlight at least one day in a week.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

But some man will say, as did Cain after hiding the body of his slain brother in the field—"Am I my brother's keeper?" This cry has come down to us through all the ages from the time of the first fratricide whenever men wished to make excuse for their own selfishness and give reason for their neglect of others.

A recent expression of Gov. Folk finds a warm welcome in my heart. He says he "finds nearly all of the convicts in our state's prison to be poor." Their work is worth 60 cents per day to the state and has made the prison more than self supporting. He therefore recommends "that a part of their earnings be paid to the helpless ones dependent upon them" while the convicts are in prison and that when they leave its doors they will not be brought face to face with the alternative of starvation or the commission of another crime. Others

may dissent from this view but all true physicians will be in accord with it. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

There are physicians in every community who live out their lives without doing one single thing for the benefit of their profession. They never attend a medical meeting, local, state or national, never write a paper giving others the benefit of their experience, never contribute a dollar for the undertakings of their brethren, but simply sit idly by, merely doctors for revenue only. It is such men to whom Justice Brewer referred so scathingly as already quoted. They never vote to augment and increase the power of their profession for good; they remind us of the great horned owls whose mission it is to look wise and hoot at the efforts of their superiors. Let us endeavor to show them the error of their way and bring them into the great active, progressive body of medical men bent upon the improvement of themselves and their fellow men. Let each of us constitute himself a committee to further with all his might the passage of the medical bills which are to come before our legislature, the labeling of the containers of all medicines offered for public consumption with their exact contents, the conviction of all advertisers of obscene literature and the punishment of those nameless quacks male and female who, masquerading in the garb of physicians, drag our art in the mire of degradation.

The Public Health Medical Society is doing this and has already done it in St. Louis. The United States Government has denied the use of the mails to scores of medical fakirs and quacks and the Attorney General has enjoined the Proprietary Association of America, known as the Drug Trust of the United States, from coercing the wholesale and retail druggists to fix the rate of their outputs in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Think of it! All this within a few short months as the result of getting the attention and convincing those in power of the enormity of these national crimes. All honor to the great leaders of the press who have taken up our just cause and made it possible of attainment. The government has not or cannot enact more beneficial laws than those contemplated to protect its subjects from the greed of these men, who would injure the multitude in order that a few base creatures might profit by its undoing.

I have no apology to make for leaving the beaten path which recounts the scientific achievements of the profession. These you get daily in the medical press. I trust I have not touched an unresponsive chord in thus dwelling upon the unsurpassed importance of medical politics as the means of betterment to ourselves, the state and nation.

Do these things which speak for humanity and the progress of truth and when you have fought your last battle in this righteous war and the twilight of your life shall steal into the gloom of oblivion you will have planted the flag of triumph over the places where you sleep.

TRIUMPHS OF AMERICAN SURGERY.*

BY C. H. WALLACE, M. D., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

When Lord Thurlow, a century ago, proclaimed to the House of Lords, that there was no more science in surgery than in butchery and pitted the influence of his brain and position against granting a charter to a few light-seeking surgeons, he uttered a truth that well obtained at that day.

At that time surgery had no place among the sciences; had made no impression upon the world's literary life; its practice was crude and harmful and in the hands of the uneducated and irresponsible; the barbers were the operators in the field.

On the other hand medicine had a well established and honorable position; public favor lent her support, and governmental influence and assistance were ever ready to aid her advancement.

Not so with surgery; darkness enshrouded her field of operation and popular opinion discredited her possibilities. With the exception of here and there a master mind groping in the darkness, like a Harvey discovering the circulation of the blood in the human body, or a Hunter divining the ligation of arteries for the control of hemorrhage, no real progress was made toward surgical advance until the last century.

It has remained for the last century, the century of American life, to see more progress than was made in all the preceding twenty-five hundred years. Prior to the last century, pain, uncontrollable hemorrhage and blood poisoning, stood forth as deterring and unsurmountable obstacles to her advance.

Twenty-two hundred years of human life, twenty-two hundred years of human progress, contributed but two of the corner stones to the splendid temple of Surgical Science, as it now stands; the other two corner stones and the entire superstructure have been supplied by the last century.

Hippocrates and Galen are great names, but their value is historic and not scientific: Harvey and Hunter stand alone for scientific worth for eighteen hundred years in surgical achievement.

It was those earnest words of Hunter, "Do not think, investigate," that announced a new era in surgical advance, the dawn of scientific examination of all the vital organs and the phenomena of life, and with the growth of knowledge, an appreciation, that a single organ might afford sufficient knowledge for a life time of work.

*Oration in Surgery, read at the annual meeting, Jefferson City, May, 1906.

Not until the last century did we see surgery take a definite and respected place among the sciences and establish a claim to dignified and honorable recognition. In this century alone we have seen the foremost statesmen, the leading scientists and the most profound scholars do honor to their achievements.

In this century alone surgical bodies have been born, have grown and flourished and become potent factors in the progress of civilization. In this century alone we have seen hospitals spring up in the cities of every nation to offer relief and aid to suffering humanity. In this century alone the beneficent influence of this great science has touched the purse strings of private wealth to the end that there have been erected great laboratories where experimentation and observation both upon healthy and pathic tissue, can be carried to the very zenith of perfection.

In our effort to chronicle the achievements of American surgeons who have been epoch makers in the advance of surgical progress, whose conceptions and discoveries have lighted the way to the unfolding of this life saving science, we begin with one who divined the application of the surgical art to a new and unexplored field; who cast the first ray of light across the great domain of abdominal surgery; one whose dauntless and daring act marks the most important surgical event of any time or any people; whose influence is incalculable and beyond measurement, being estimated in America alone to add a million years to every three years of female life: I refer to the great McDowell with his first ovariotomy in the little town of Danville, Kentucky, ninety-six years ago.

Had this great genius faltered in carrying out his convictions when a raging mob threatened to lynch him when he sought to take a step forward and do the first abdominal section; had he wavered under the denouncement of the profession, the press and the laity, to do a second and a third, and convince the profession of the wonders of his head and hand, for aught we know, darkness might still cast its shadows across the great field of abdominal surgery.

Medical history shows that in Europe egotism, jealousy, and prejudice were so deeply rooted that a quarter of a century rolled by before this operation was undertaken in her borders. But thanks to our own Nathan Smith, the Atlees, Dunlap, Kimbal, Sims and Thomas who took up the work McDowell had mapped out, in the face of opposition and invectives, they demonstrated this discovery to be the keystone to surgical development.

Not another red letter day occurred in the progress of surgery from McDowell's memorable operation in 1809 until 1844 and this demonstration was also upon American soil.

In the little town of Hartford, Conn., a teacher of chemistry was demonstrating the action of nitrous oxide gas. In the illustration the

fumes of this gas were inhaled by one of the audience and unconsciousness followed. Horace Wells, a dentist caught the light from this phenomenon and inhaled the fumes for the extraction of one of his own teeth and as he awoke to consciousness, cried out in his enthusiasm "A new era has dawned upon the world, I felt no pain."

Wm. Morton in the same year took a step farther by virtue of the light that had gone before, and inhaled the fumes of ether producing an eight minute insensibility and with it came the thought in his mind, "here is an anaesthetic for surgical use."

Two years later the old Massachusetts Hospital was made famous when Morton administered ether for Warren to remove a vascular tumor and then was made the discovery of ether narcosis, that blessed boon that has taken the bite from the surgeons knife and pushed surgery forward to a degree of perfection that has astonished mankind.

The next great milestone that marks an epoch in the progress of surgery was presaged by the illustrious Mott, whose clinical experience had taught him that cleanliness was an important element in surgical repair and practiced cleansing his hands and instruments before operation; but it remained for Lister to catch the light that burned in this great American brain and discover putrefaction to be the harmful agent in the repair of wounds.

Ere long Pastuer took another step forward and discovered, that this putrefaction was due to a fermentation produced by the bacteria in the air. Thus from this triune cerebration was evolved our present system of antiseptic surgery.

The facts then show three master minds of three great nations contributing to the discovery and promulgation of a great truth, with history giving the credit to Lister and the earthly immortalization of his name.

Growing out of and springing from the discovery of the fundamental principle of microorganic life came the microscope, that ever helpful hand-maid of surgical advance, and with this instrument of discernment the exposure of that vast realm of infinitesimal beings that swarm and multiply about us to be carriers of infection and disease to the nations of earth.

Growing out of this discovery came the destruction of that deluding theory of spontaneous generation, and springing from its ruins that great truth that life is born of the livng and that microorganisms are the mighty armies on whose banners are inscribed the axiom, "we are the up-builders and the destroyers of the larger forms of life."

The miracles of modern surgery are due not so much to superior skill of our operators as to their knowledge of preventive means and measures against inflammation and suppuration.

So much for America's contribution to the discovery and promulgation of general surgical principles. Let us now consider if you

please, the triumphs of individual workers upon specific regions of the human body.

Sixty-four years ago, Sayre, of New York, one of the most progressive minds of his time, made the first incision into the pleural cavity for the cure of empyema. Eight years later Bodwitch and Wyman suggested and practiced paracentesis thoracis,but it remained for Stone to do the first thoracoplasty, an accepted surgical procedure of today.

Previous to this time expectation obtained in the treatment of purulent affections of the chest whose victims burnt, sweat, exhausted and died, or, by spontaneous rupture, eked out a miserable existence of chronic invalidism. The original work of these masters has not only reclaimed the victims of this disease from death or living misery, but has paved the way for our present perfected technique in thoracic surgery, a monument to the fame of American originality.

In surgery of the vascular system nothing was done until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Then American operators were the originators in the field. The ligation of the primitive carotid by Cogswell, of Hartford, in 1803, for primary hemorrhage records the first life-saving attempt for wounds of the great vessels. A repetition of this procedure by Twitchel for hemorrhage in 1807, by Post in its continuity in 1813, again in 1816, and the ligation of both primitive carotids by McGill in 1823, give evidence of American activity at this time.

Valentine Mott first essayed ligature of the innominate artery and rapidly followed this signal advance by ligature of one hundred and thirty-eight large vessels in the course of his life-saving work, thus leading the world in number and success.

From this starting vascular surgery has rapidly progressed until to-day every vessel that The Great designer has provided with anastomatic circulation is amenable to the surgeon's knot.

In orthopedic surgery, American surgeons have been brilliant in work, ingenius in invention and liberal in contribution. The earnest and ingenius Sayre not only gave a remedy for the restoration to useful function of those defects of nature that had for all time been a mortifying blight to childhood, but invented the plaster of Paris jacket for the arrest of Pott's disease, that tubercular process which had previously inevitably lead to distortion, exhaustion and death.

A memorable picture for those who have seen this rugged type of American manhood before a thousand students, in one case earnestly demonstrating his inventive skill and genius upon distorted anatomy, and in another case exultingly displaying the success he had obtained.

This great genius was the first to successfully excise the hip-joint. was the first to teach incision and free drainage of suppurative joints; yea, did more to place orthopedic surgery upon a firm basis than all

others previous to his time. His work alone marks an important surgical epoch of the nineteenth century.

It was our own beloved Sims who revolutionized the great field of gynecological surgery by teaching the restoration of destroyed anatomical function, a lesion that had cursed woman since the birth of man. He was indeed an epic sower of ideas and had the full arm sweep of a genius. The seed he sowed fell not only in his native land but in London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, in fact in every medical center of Europe. From this sowing has sprouted and grown the magnificent achievements attained in pelvic surgery—a monument indeed of American advance.

Cancer of the female breast; that blight to womanhood that in America alone yearly afflicts 20,000 homes, has had its previous mortality reduced from 100 per cent. to 50 per cent. by an operation that originated in the mind of an American surgeon. Halsted demonstrated by his gland dissection operation not that successful eradication meant complete removal of the entire chain of lymphatics in breast cancer, but that this principle obtained in all portions of the body where glandular tissue suffered infiltration from the original site of the disease.

INTESTINAL SURGERY.

Samuel D. Gross, that great philosopher of surgical practice, who so often in his teaching presaged advance a quarter of a century ahead of his time, first conceived intestinal anastomosis as a mechanical and physiological possibility fifty-nine years ago, and four years later, Kinloch, of South Carolina, first carried this conception into successful execution.

In the gradual evolution along this line, we have Sands doing the first operation for appendicitis in 1887, to be followed by McBurney demonstrating surgery to be the only successful remedy for that pestiverous and death dealing organ, the appendix, and placing this pathology upon a true foundation.

With this advance came Bull with laparotomy as the only effective treatment for stab and gun-shot wounds of the peritoneal cavity, and the wide spread influence of this operation was early felt upon abdominal surgery. With this advance came Murphy with that ingenius device, the Murphy button that has proven such a life-saving boone to humanity.

With this advance came Van Hook with laporatomy for that always previously fatal complication in typhoid fever—perforation, and as a sequence the operative treatment for that most fatal of maladies, suppurative peritonitis.

With this advance came the versatile Weir, who in the inspiration of the moment, divined the appendix as a rational route for the treat-

ment of morbid conditions of the colon, thus giving a surgical remedy for that tropical curse, amœbic dysentery.

What an array of surgical triumphs of American workers.

Hernia, that flaw in nature's mould which leaves the marks of its defects upon so many of human kind, finds cure alone in the surgical art. Here history gives the credit of the discovery of this operation to a foreign surgeon, yet the facts show that Marcy, in the city of Boston, practiced the restoration of the normal obliquity of the inguinal canal, excision of the sac with proper anatomical coaptation, long before the name of Bassini was known in this country.

For the perfected technique of this operation we bow in grateful acknowledgement to American skill and genius not only for relief from the wearing of annoying and pain-giving appliances, but elimination of the dangers of strangulation and death.

The prostate gland, that insiduous grower with age that so often obstructs one of the necessary outlets of life and robs old manhood of its entitled peace and comfort, has at last found relief in the knife.

White's attempted relief by castration, though a mistake and a failure, was an effort toward the abandonment of that infection carrier and death dealer, the catheter, and blazed the way for that life-saving and comfort giving operation, prostectomy, by Bellfield, an American product, in the year 1886.

Although many surgeons both foreign and American have made meritorious contributions toward perfection since Bellfield's first suprapubic prostatectomy, it remained for Young, by a simplicity of procedure and an invention of instrumentation, to put this operation within the reach of every well equipped surgeon.

SURGERY OF THE UPPER ABDOMINAL ZONE.

To whom belongs the credit of exploring the new field of surgical possibilities and do the first cholecystotomy? To that renowned western surgeon, Bobbs of Indiana.

Who were among the first workers here to demonstrate by exploration and observation the real morbid conditions possible to gall bladder, stomach, pancreas and duodenum and the intimate physiological and pathological relation of these viscera? The Mayos.

Who was it that first transferred the treatment of morbific process in this region from medicine, where for centuries only failure and disappointment rewarded their efforts, to surgery with her present day astonishing record of relief? The Mayos.

Who is it not only here but along all surgical lines, that have done a work and made a record that stands forth unique in history to the effect of having reached across the water and brought the surgical mace from the old world to a small town upon the table lands of Minnesota? The Mayos.

Well may American surgery take pride in their accomplishments even at the noon-day of life and predict for them a possible contribution to the science of surgery richer in beneficence than any two men who have gone before.

For far-reaching good, the American surgeon stands the peer of any man, in any vocation, upon the tented field of action. Strike from the science of surgery, the thought and contribution of American brain and you strip it of almost all that is new and original. Take from this science the inventions of American minds and you rob it of its present prestige and glory.

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E. J. GOODWIN, M. D., Editor.

Publication Committee.

C. M. NICHOLSON, WALTER B. DORSETT. B. M. HYPES. W. G. MOORE.

EDITORIAL.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND LEGISLATION.

The report of the committee on public health and legislation presented at the Jefferson City meeting deserves the thoughtful consideration of every member of the Association. A study of this report should stimulate greater efforts to obtain needed legislation for the protection of public health, for the establishment of more effective sanitary laws and for the improvement of conditions surrounding the practice of medicine in Missouri. Never in the history of our commonwealth were conditions more favorable for the inauguration of concerted action to obtain some of the needed reforms.

Through the efforts of this committee and because we have a Governor who fully appreciates the great good that will follow from having the medical profession aligned with the government in all that pertains to the conservation of public health, the medical profession is now represented upon all boards of managers of all hospitals for the insane and upon the board of curators of the Missouri State University. This is a proper recognition of the profession and means much in the successful management of these institutions. The proper care of the thousands of inmates in the various hospitals for the insane and the physical well-being of the large number of students in the various departments of the state university require a knowledge of the science of medicine and the application of its principles can be adequate to the conditions only when the medical profession has a voice in the management of these institutions.

The establishment of county boards of health throughout the state is urged in this report. This is an important subject for the

county societies to consider and no time should be lost in establishing a board of health in every county where there is none now in existence. The medical member of the board should have the endorsement of the county medical society so that the entire community may know he is one in whom his confreres have the fullest confidence.

A subject which should receive the immediate attention of the organized profession is the law which permits action for damages for malpractice to be brought against a physician within five years after the alleged malpractice occurs. This law should be amended so that action must be brought within one year. In five years records of cases may be lost or destroyed and circumstances that had a bearing on the conduct of cases forgotten or overlooked; nurses and others whose corroborative testimony would be valuable may be out of reach, and many events may combine to make the physician a possible victim of unscrupulous and designing persons. Every county society should therefore take the first opportunity to urge the representatives in both branches of the legislature to pledge their support to this measure when it is presented.

The committee on public health and legislation is one of the most important branches of the state association but its power for good is largely influenced by the attitude assumed by the county societies and its work is made more effective, or is greatly hampered as that attitude is one of thorough cooperation or of indifference and neglect.

NEW COUNCILLORS.

Eight new councillors were appointed members of the Judicial Council at the annual meeting in Jefferson City. The complete list of twenty-six councillors together with the counties assigned to each printed on page 38.

This wise action enabled the Council to redistrict the state and assign a smaller number of counties to each councillor. Heretofore the districts have been so large, contained so many counties that the councillors were unable to do effective work in all, with the result that some were almost completely ignored for want of opportunity to visit them. If thorough work is to be done by the councillor his district must not cover too much territory nor embrace too many counties. No matter how willing he may be to devote time to the work, nor how great his desire to have every county in his district organized and affiliated, he can spare only a portion of his time in visiting the counties. With the number of counties in each district reduced and the geographical distribution such as to permit of easy access the visits of the councillor will be more frequent.

Upon the councillor rests the burden of keeping alive the spirit of

organization. His work does not cease with having organized each county in his district. He must be in close touch with all, striving to direct every effort toward those ends which our organization contemplates and which organized effort alone can accomplish.

Two districts yet remain to be subdivided, the 25th and the 26th. These will be redistricted at the next meeting of the Council.

The St. Louis Medical Society has obtained the consent of a number of laymen to act as an auxiliary committee to the local committee of public health and legislation. There are 31 lay members of this committee representing men of the highest standing in mercantile pursuits, the legal profession and the ministry.

Through these gentlemen there will be brought to bear a strong influence that cannot fail to have great weight in securing the enforcement of existing laws for the proper control of advertising quacks, disreputable practitioners, and unscrupulous midwives, and for obtaining new legislation as needed.

In order that the complete proceedings of the annual meeting may be published in this issue it was necessary to omit all reports from county societies. In August we will publish all those reports held over from this month and also all those that are received before July 20th.

It is urged that reporters be quite prompt in sending their reports soon after the meetings so that they can be prepared for the printer and thus facilitate the effort to have the JOURNAL appear promptly on the first of the month.

The following suggestions were proposed at one of the meetings of the Judicial Council:

Dr. Hypes suggested that the name of the councillor should appear on the program of the meetings of the county societies, and a copy of the program sent to him.

Dr. Overholser suggested that the Chairman be furnished quarterly reports from all members of the Council.

Dr. Dallas suggested that greater attention be given the work of organization in the pages of the journal and less space be devoted to scientific papers.

Dr. Allee suggested that the reporters for county societies give more information in their reports relative to the conditions of the Association in counties, this information to be published. At present reporters have practically nothing to say regarding the work of organization, usually confining their remarks to an abstract of the scientific proceedings of the meetings, etc. He thought it would be more to the interests of the Association if those things affecting organization received much more attention.

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CAPITOL BUILDING, JEFFERSON CITY, MAY 15, 16, 17, 1906.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY GOVERNOR JOSEPH W. FOLK.

It is my pleasure to welcome this distinguished assemblage to the beautiful capitol city of the best State in the Union. I say the best State in the Union, for Missouri leads not only in the varied fields of human arts and usefulness, but in citizenship and that health that makes the highest type of manhood. It is no idle boast that, "Missourians are born more numerously and die less rapidly than the citizens of other States." Whether or not your learned profession can claim credit for Missouri's superior birth rate, in some measure at least the credit is yours that Missouri's death rate is far less than the average for the United States, the annual death rate per thousand in the United States being 16.3, while in Missouri it is only 12.2 per cent.

I have sometimes thought the Chinese custom of paying a physician as long as one is well, and having his pay stop while his patient is sick, is a very good one. At any rate the Missouri doctor is not like one of Frederick the Great's generals, who declared to his king one day in a fit of desperation: "If I cannot be successful in this war, I am going to give up the profession of arms, go to Italy and practice medicine." "What," exclaimed Frederick, "will you turn assassin?" Nor did the young physician in St. Louis correctly represent the average Missouri doctor, when in filling out the death certificate of his first patient he incorrectly signed his name in the line reserved for "Cause of death." Neither are the Missouri doctors of the kind described in the Scriptures. A friend of mine was arguing with a lawyer that unlike the lawyer who in early ages was allowed to take no fee for his services, the physician has always been permitted to accept pay. In seeking corroboration of his position he turned to his good book and there read in the fifth chapter of Mark and twentieth verse, "and (she) had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered but rather grew worse." If she could have procured a Missouri doctor he would have cured her for nothing, for while the Missouri doctor must live and must be paid by his patients that are able to pay, he, if he is a worthy member of the profession, never takes from the poor and the distressed.

From the earliest period of Missouri history the high character of the members of your profession has cast undying luster upon the Commonwealth, and from the time Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell founded

Missouri's first medical college in 1840 down to the present hour, the medical profession of Missouri has ranked with the ablest physicians and surgeons in the United States. Where is the state that can boast of Beaumont, Hodgen, Gregory, McDowell, Linton, and a host of others whose names and reputations are familiar to you all? I say nothing of those brilliant scientific minds that are still amongst you, leaving it to others to chronicle their glory and their fame, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the United States today can offer no superiors to some of the distinguished members of this society.

In the medical history of our State we find much to be thankful for and much to reflect upon with pride. Missouri, that has done so much in other lines, does not lag behind in this one of the noblest and greatest that has fired the genius and tempted the ambition of the human mind. Although it is not generally known, it is a fact that the system of railroad hospitals now in use throughout the United States and in many parts of Europe, was first conceived and established by a Missouri surgeon, the late Dr. J. W. Jackson, the Chief Surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, who established the first railroad hospital at the town of Washington, in Franklin County, and from there the system has spread throughout the civilized world.

Missouri's State Board of Health is given by law the utmost power in preserving the public health. The diseased in mind are cared for at public expense in asylums at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada and Farmington, the epileptic and feeble-minded at Marshall. All these are in charge of distinguished and learned members of the profession.

It is now known that the dread disease of consumption can be cured, in its incipient stage particularly, and the State has established a hospital at Mt. Vernon for the most modern and scientific treatment of this scourge.

But States, like men, should never be satisfied in any endeavor: they should ever strive for higher development. It is in the province of this convention to suggest additional measures for preserving the public health, and I assure you it shall be my pleasure to aid you all I can in securing the legislative adoption of any desirable amendments to existing laws that you may submit.

The world owes much to the science of Medicine. This science has advanced more than all others. It is not held down by precedent, but is ever seeking after new means of saving life and relieving pain. Within the past three centuries the average working life of English speaking people has doubled. A few lived as long as men do now, and some strong and favored ones had efficient working powers as long, but the common life was worn out in what is now middle age. Two hundred years ago fifty was a venerable age; now a man at eighty is just getting ripe for the sickle. The factors that have wrought

this change are advanced physical comfort, medicine, hygiene and surgery. In the alleviation of the awful mass of physical pain that has racked every age down to the present, medicine stands incomparably first. The discovery of anaesthetics has done more for human happiness than a hundred kings with all their pomp and power. When Jenner demonstrated the value of vaccine virus in preventing smallpox he made himself a benefactor to the human race and the saviour of untold millions. The knowledge that has been acquired in the use of antitoxine in diphtheria and other diseases is of more value to humanity than the gold discoveries of a thousand years. The progress that has been made in surgery is adding more to the welfare of the human race than the discoveries in all other branches of science combined. Medicine has been going forward with giant strides in the half century just closed.

We are glad to have you with us. Glad to have the city doctor who has done so much with his learning to make life happier, healthier and brighter for those whose fortune it is to live within brick walls and paved streets of populous centers. We are glad to have with us that man who has ever been the advance agent of cheer—the country doctor. This man who gets up on stormy winter nights from a warm bed and rides horseback through the storm and over rough roads for a dozen miles to relieve the suffering, encourage the living and sooth the dying is just as much a patriot as he who bears his breast to the bullets of a public enemy in times of war. May your watchword be "Progress," and may you in your deliberations be earnest seekers after truth.

Although the most ancient of sciences, medicine as we know it, divorced from superstition, standing alone upon the foundation stone and solid rock of experimental science, is of comparatively recent origin. The epoch making discoveries have all been in comparatively recent years. It does not hinge on rusty rules, but is striking forward ever bolder into the unknown seas of scientific research, daily adding new facts to the store of human knowledge whereby learning is enriched, the world made better and brighter, and the yoke of suffering humanity made lighter and easier to bear. I cannot refrain from expressing to you my sincere admiration for that science and for those whose arduous and self-sacrificing labors have brought it to where it is today. It is therefore in a spirit more than cordial that I greet you now, and in the name of the State you have served so well bid you welcome to Missouri's hospitable capitol.

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MAY FIFTEENTH. MORNING SESSION.

The House of Delegates was called to order by the president at 10:30 a. m. The roll call was answered by the following members:

COUNTY.	DELEGATE.
Adair	A. E. Grim.
Andrew	D. B. Bryant.
Audrain	R. W. Berrey.
Barton	G. D. Allee.
Bates	T. F. Lockwood.
Benton	S. O. Davis.
Boone	A. R. McComas.
Buchanan	W. T. Elam.
Butler	V. Caldwell.
Caldwell	Tinsley Brown.
Callaway	N. F. Baker.
Cape Girardeau	R. F. Wichterich.
Carter-Shannon	P. D. Gum.
Cass	J. S. Triplett.
Cedar	J. W. Dawson.
Chariton	J. H. P. Baker.
Clay	H. Rowell.
Clinton	Robt. W. Rea.
Cole	J. L. Thorpe.
Cooper	R. L. Evans.
Daviess	H. E. Songer.
Dent	W. E. Rudd.
Franklin	Chas. F. Briegleb.
Gasconade-Maries-Osage	W. E. Seba.
Gentry	C. N. Barger.
Grundy	W. H. Winningham.
Henry	Wm. H. Gibbins.
Holt	T. O. Davis.
Howell	J. W. Bingham.
Iron	Ira E. Marshall.
Jackson	F. L. Cook. N. P. Wood. J. M. Frankenburger. William J. Frick. F. E. Murphy.
Jasper	R. L. Neff.
Jefferson	A. H. Hamel.
Johnson	J. I. Anderson.
Knox	H. J. Jurgens.
Lafayette	C. T. Ryland.
Madison	S. C. Slaughter.
Marion	Thos. Chowning.
Mercer	Chas. R. Buren.
Miller	W. S. Allee.
Macon	B. J. Milam.
Mississippi	G. R. Wallace.
Moniteau	W. R. Patterson
Monroe	T. B. Lloyd
Morgan	A. J. Gunn.
Nodaway	E. L. Crowson.
Pemiscot	M. B. Hendrix.
Pettis	W. J. Ferguson.
Phelps	S. L. Baysinger.
Pike	J. J. Kennedy.
Platte	Spence Redman.
Pulaski	G. W. Orrick.
St. Clair	W. E. Bell.
Saline	J. E. Harris.
Scotland	A. E. Platter.
Shelby	Chas. Chapman.
St. Louis	Roy D. Moore.
St. Louis	P. Y. Tupper. J. C. Morfit. W. W. Graves. J. S. Myer. M. B. Clopton. H. W. Soper. F. L. Henderson. John Green, Jr.
Vernon	J. R. Buchanan.
Wayne	W. S. Bailey.
Worth	W. E. McKinley.

The report of the committee on medical education as read by the chairman, Dr. Woodson Moss, was adopted. (See page 50.)

Dr. J. F. Welch introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the Missouri State Medical Association that the Board of Curators of the State University should, at the earliest favorable opportunity, establish the clinical instruction of the Medical Department in one of the large cities of the State: and we especially endorse the plan of establishing a Graduate Medical School, which would supply a long-felt want in this section of the country.

The report of the committee of arrangements was read by the chairman, Dr. G. Ettmueller. (See page 45.)

The report of the committee on scientific work was read and referred to the Judicial Council. (See page 47.)

The report of the committee on public health and legislation was read by the chairman, Dr. Lutz. On motion the report was accepted and referred to the Judicial Council. (See page 48.)

The report of the publication committee was read and referred to the Council. (See page 54.)

On motion adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House of Delegates was called to order at 2 p. m.

The treasurer read his report which was referred to the Judicial Council. (See page 59.)

The Secretary read his report (see page 55). On motion the report was accepted and a vote of thanks by rising vote, was tendered the secretary for his efficient services and exhaustive report.

The nominating committee was appointed as follows: Tinsley Brown, W. J. Ferguson, J. W. Heddens, R. L. Johnson, A. H. Hamel, B. J. Milam, M. P. Overholser, W. H. Stauffer, U. S. Wright.

Dr. H. E. Pearse introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved: That the Secretary of each county society in this State be authorized by this Association to publish at least once each week in a paper of large circulation in such County, a roster, or list, containing the names of the members of the County Medical Society, stating that they are members in regular standing of the State Medical Association and are eligible for membership in the National Association.

Dr. W. S. Allee introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved: That the Missouri State Medical Association express its high appreciation of the high policy and broad statesmanship displayed by his excellency Gov. Jos. W. Folk in giving representation on the various state hospitals for the insane, and on the Board of Curators, to the medical profession.

We recommend his action because we know it to be for the best interest of the people.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved; That the House of Delegates instruct its members to ask their respective county medical societies to use their influence to pledge their senators and representatives to the passage of the law recommended by *Collier's Weekly* and *Ladies' Home Journal* in reference to patent nostrums.

An amendment to the by-laws as follows was introduced by Dr. T. H. Doyle:

Section 2, Article VIII, be so amended as to read, "The Councillors shall be elected for terms of five years each, being so divided that four shall be elected each year, and no Councillor shall be eligible to any other office named in this section."

Dr. E. Lowery was appointed chairman of the surgical section and Dr. Jno. P. Burke was appointed chairman of the medical section.

On motion a committee of five members, the president to be chairman of the committee, was appointed to confer with similar committees which have been named by the medical associations of Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Arkansas, for the purpose of organizing a medical association of the Southwest embracing these states and territories. The president appointed the following members: Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, Dr. W. J. Ferguson, Dr. J. I. Anderson,

Dr. Chas. Wood Fassett, Dr. J. H. Thompson, Dr. F. J. Lutz.

Dr. Dorsett moved that the election of delegate to the American Medical Association be postponed to Thursday morning. Amended to elect tonight. Carried.

On ballot Dr. W. J. Frick, of Kansas City, was elected delegate to the American Medical Association with Dr. O. B. Campbell, of St. Joseph, as alternate.

On motion adjourned to 8:30 Wednesday morning.

MAY SIXTEENTH.

The House of Delegates convened at 8:30 a. m.

The Judicial Council reported as follows:

The Judicial Council has held several meetings and beg report as follows:

The Treasurer's accounts have been audited and found correct.

A study of the report of the committee on publication, referred to the Council by the House of Delegates, shows that the whole expense of publishing the JOURNAL during the past fiscal year has amounted to $2975.93, being at the rate of $1.30 per member. This includes the salary of the editor. Other expenses of the Association amounted to $687.96 leaving a balance in the treasury of $216.11 from the total of $3880.00 collected by the Treasurer.

It has been found that the councillor districts embraced too much territory to permit of good work being done in each of the counties assigned to the councillors and the Council recommends the division of the districts and the appointment of councillors to the number of twenty-six.

In order to reduce the expense of publishing the JOURNAL it is recommended that the JOURNAL never exceed 64 pages in any one month, as specified in the original contract. It is also suggested that the JOURNAL devote more space to the work of encouraging organization and not fill up the pages with scientific papers; that county societies report through the pages of the JOURNAL what progress is being made in the direction of organization in the respective counties and limit the remarks concerning the papers read and the character of scientific work done.

For editor of the JOURNAL the Council has elected Dr. E. J. Goodwin.

The publication committee should exercise a more direct control over the character of matter published in the JOURNAL and therefore the Council recommends that this committee supervise and approve all matter appearing in the JOURNAL, both text matter and advertisements.

The contract for publishing the JOURNAL will expire on June 30, 1907, and in the interim the Council will endeavor to enter into some arrangements more favorable in its bearings financially than now

obtains. To this end the secretary has received bids from certain printers and the Council will analyze these bids and with the approval of the House of Delegates make the best arrangement in its power for continuing the publication of the JOURNAL.

The present contract calls for two columns to a page. The Council believes one column to the page will add greatly to the appearance of the JOURNAL and increase the amount of composition per page. We therefore recommend that the style of page be changed from two columns to one column.

The publishing committee named for the ensuing year consists of Dr. C. M. Nicholson, chairman, Drs. B. M. Hypes, W. B. Dorsett and W. G. Moore.

For Chairman of the Council Dr. Lutz was reelected and Dr. Goodwin was elected special secretary of the Council.

Dr. C. M. Nicholson was elected general secretary of the Association. As assistant secretaries of the general body the Council named those gentlemen who are elected secretaries of the two sections.

The amendment to the constitution introduced last year should be voted upon. This was to the effect that the Chairman of the Judicial Council and the General Secretary of the Association shall approve all bills presented to the association for payment.

On motion the report was adopted.

The nominating committee reported as follows and the report was adopted:

For Vice Presidents: F. W. Allen, Callao; W. G. Cowan, Sedalia; C. J. Orr, St. Louis; E. H. Thrailkill, Kansas City; H. L. Ried, Charleston.

Committee on Scientific Work: C. M. Nicholson, Chairman; J. C. Morfit, St. Louis; F. E. Murphy, Kansas City.

Committee on Public Health and Legislation: F. J. Lutz, St. Louis, Chairman; Geo. Homan, St. Louis; H. E. Pearse, Kansas City.

On motion Jefferson City was named as the place of the next meeting.

On motion a vote of thanks for the cordial reception and welcome given to the Association was tendered the people of Jefferson City, the committee of arrangements and to Hon. Mat Hall, for the splendid manner in which the Association had been entertained and cared for during the meeting.

On motion it was decided that in future the registrar be provided with the names of all members and of the county society through which they are affiliated, so that as members register, their names may be compared with the list of members of the county society before a badge of membership shall be given to them.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that the committee on publication of the JOURNAL MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is hereby instructed to place at the disposal of the librarians of the medical libraries of St. Louis and

Kansas City one copy for exchange with the journals of the states and territories publishing periodicals or volumes of their transactions.

Resolved, that all books and pamphlets received by the JOURNAL OF THE MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for review, or in exchange, shall be distributed in equal parts between the medical libraries of St. Louis and Kansas City and at the annual meeting the editor shall make an itemized report to the Council of the volumes, pamphlets and exchanges which were apportioned under this resolution.

Amended by motion to read that books be distributed to all medical libraries in the state.

Dr. Lutz moved that each county society be requested to elect one of their members as a member of the committee on public health and legislation to work in conjunction with the same committee of this association. Carried.

Dr. C. Lester Hall moved that a committee of five be appointed to present to the next meeting of the Legislature the subject of reducing the time in which malpractice suit may be brought against physicians to one year.

Amended to refer the matter to the committee on legislation. Carried.

Nominations for orator in medicine resulted in the election of Dr. Wm. F. Kuhn, of Farmington.

For orator in Surgery Dr. Paul Y. Tupper, of St. Louis, was elected.

Dr. Pearse moved that county societies be requested to elect the member to the committee on public health and legislation in time for the member to meet with the committee on the 10th day of July, in St. Louis. Carried.

Dr. Moss moved that the Association in future relieve the committee of arrangements of all expense connected with the general meetings. Carried.

The following resolution was adopted:

In view of the exacting and vital character of the services rendered in the medical examination of life insurance risks, affecting as they do the validity of the contract, and, in fact, determining the grounds upon which the contract may be entered into, we the representatives of the medical profession of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, hereby enter our protest against, and condemnation of the recent action of the Life Insurance Companies in reducing the fee for Medical Examinations.

That there existed necessity for reform in the management of those corporations, especially in the curtailing of unnecessary expenses and extravagance in other departments in the management and disposition of the trust funds given into their keeping will not be denied; but in all the recent exposures of extravagance, corruption and graft, none of the departments were found so inadequately remunerated and yet so universally free from corruption or criticism, as the medical department of the companies investigated with such well known revelation: Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, that we insist on a just compensation for medical examinations made for life insurance companies.

2nd, Resolved, that we further recommend that each of the county societies and each individual reputable physician take action on this matter and demand and insist on a just compensation for the work of examining and giving opinions on risks.

3rd, Resolved, that we refuse to endorse any physician in this State, as medical examiner, who lowers the standard and dignity of the profession by examining at reduced rates, or who shall not be a consistent member of his home County Society.

4th, Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of each of the County Medical Societies in the State of Missouri, and to each of the Life Insurance Companies doing business in the State of Missouri.

Dr. Tupper read a communication from California physicians.

On motion the president and secretary were instructed to tender to the suffering physicians of San Francisco on behalf of this body expressions of sympathy in their affliction.

Mr. Whitecotton ex-speaker of the house of representatives introduced the following resolution which was adopted.

That we recommend to Governor Folk the calling of an extra session of the General Assembly for the purpose of preparing and submitting a Constitutional Amendment providing for a road and bridge tax, which shall be voted upon by the people of Missouri at the general election in November, 1906.

On motion a committee of ten members was appointed to wait upon the Governor and make such representations as seemed expedient to further the cause. Carried.

The President appointed the following gentlemen: Drs. Elam, Moss, Loyd, Howard, Chowning, C. L. Hall, Lutz, Sam Brown, Tinsley Brown, Hough.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas: Death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst one of our members of the Missouri State Medical Association at the hour appointed that he should address us in his scientific paper on Typhoid Fever, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Dr. R. P. Davis the Missouri State Medical Association has lost a valuable member, an earnest and conscientious worker whose greatest pride and pleasure was when in a medical meeting; that this society has lost a noble gentleman and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement. And further that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes; also that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased and a copy to his home paper.

Respectfully submitted by your committee,

JOS. M. HALE, M. D.,
SPENCE REDMAN, M. D.,
C. H. CHASTAIN, M. D.,
C. R. WOODSON, M. D.,

On motion adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

MAY FIFTEENTH, MORNING SESSION.

The Judicial Council was called to order by the chairman at 10:30. The roll call showed nine members present as follows: Drs.Miller, Wallace, Dallas, Moss, Lutz, Norwine, Allee, Overholser, Johnson.

Dr. Norwine introduced Dr. A. H. Hamel of De Soto. Dr. Hamel stated to the Council that smallpox was rife in his district and that the authorities were not doing anything to control the spread of the disease. He asked that the Council offer some suggestions for relief.

The Council decided that it had no authority to act in any manner and suggested that Dr. Hamel notify the state board of health.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Judicial Council was called to order at 4:20 p. m.

Drs. Haire, Hypes, and Dallas were appointed an auditing committee to audit the treasurer's accounts.

The report of the Publication committee as referred by the House of Delegates was taken up. It was found that the total expense of publishing the journal for the fiscal year was $2,975.93, being at the rate of $1.30 per member; other expenses, $687.96, leaving a balance of $216.11, out of a total of $3,880.00 collected by the treasurer.

It was moved that the number of councillors be increased to 28. Carried.

Adjourned to 10 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Convened 10 p. m., in Madison Hotel. The division of the districts was then taken up and the following assignments made and councillors elected.

1st District. Councillor, E. E. Parrish, Memphis. Counties. Clark, Scotland, Schuyler.

2nd District. Councillor, H. Jurgens, Edina. Counties: Adair, Knox, Lewis.

3rd District. Councillor, J. D. Brummall, Salisbury. Counties: Chariton, Carroll, Livingston, Linn.

4th District. Councillor, C. R. Buren, Princeton. Counties: Grundy, Sullivan, Mercer, Putnam.

5th District. Councillor, E. H. Miller, Liberty. Counties: Platte, Clay, Ray, Clinton, Caldwell, Daviess.

6th District. Councillor, W. E. McKinley, Denver. Counties: Harrison, Worth, DeKalb, Gentry.

7th District. Councillor, W. T. Elam, St. Joseph. Counties: Buchanan, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, Andrew.

8th District. Councillor, L. W. Dallas, Hunnewell. Counties: Shelby, Marion, Ralls.

9th District. Councillor, C. W. Reagan, Macon. Counties: Macon, Randolph, Monroe.

10th District. Councillor, Woodson Moss, Columbia. Counties: Audrain, Boone, Howard, Callaway, Warren, Montgomery.

11th District. Councillor, W. B. Dorsett, St. Louis. Counties: Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Pike.

12th District. Councillor, F. J. Lutz, St. Louis. Counties: Franklin.

13th District. Councillor, B. M. Hypes, St. Louis. Counties: Jefferson, St. Genevieve, Perry.

14th District. Councillor, Wm. F. Kuhn, Farmington. Counties: Washington, Reynolds, Iron, St. Francis.

15th District. Councillor, J. J. Norwine, Poplar Bluff. Counties: Mississippi, New Madrid, Wayne, Stoddard, Dunklin, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Pemiscot.

16th District. Councillor, J. D. Porterfield, Jr., Cape Girardeau. Counties: Scott, Madison, Cape Girardeau, Bollinger.

17th District. Counicllor, W. S. Allee, Olean. Counties. Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Camden.

18th District. Councillor, G. Ettmueller, Jefferson City. Counties: Cole, Osage, Maries, Gasconade.

19th District. Councillor, R. D. Haire, Clinton. Counties: Pettis, Henry, Benton, St. Clair, Hickory.

20th District. Councillor, C. T. Ryland, Lexington. Counties: Lafayette, Saline, Cooper.

21st District. Councillor, M. P. Overholser, Harrisonville. Counties: Jackson, Cass, Johnson.

22nd District. Councillor, J. R. Buchanan, Nevada. Counties: Bates, Vernon, Barton.

23rd District. Councillor, A. R. Snyder, Joplin. Counties: McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Cedar, Dade.

24th District. Councillor, R. L. Johnson, Rolla. Counties: Crawford, Phelps, Dallas, Pulaski, Laclede, Dent.

25th District. Councillor, J. E. Tefft, Springfield. Counties: Greene, Lawrence, Christian, Stone, Barry, Webster, Polk, Taney.

26th District. Councillor, H. C. Shuttee, West Plaines. Counties: Howell, Ozark, Oregon, Texas, Wright, Shannon, Douglass.

Moved that the JOURNAL be confined to the size of 64 pages of reading matter each month as specified in contract. Carried.

Motion was made that all reports from county societies be edited so as to eliminate all unnecessary matter. Carried.

Dr. Overholser moved that Dr. E. J. Goodwin be appointed editor of the JOURNAL. Carried.

Dr. Welch was reelected treasurer by acclamation.

Dr. Wallace moved that the publication committee supervise and approve all matter published in the JOURNAL, both text and advertising. Carried.

Adjourned.

MAY SIXTEENTH.

The Judicial Council was called to order by the chairman at 8 p.m.

On motion the division of the 17th and 18th councillor districts (old numbers) was referred to the executive committee with power to make the division and appoint councillors. Carried.

Dr. Overholser moved that the bids for publishing the JOURNAL after the expiration of the present contract be brought up in meeting of the publication committee and that committee be instructed to prepare recommendations and present the same to the Council for action at some future meeting. Carried.

Moved that the Publication committee be authorized to change the style of page in the JOURNAL from two columns to one column. Carried.

Dr. Moss moved that the present publication committee be continued for the ensuing year.

Amended to substitute the name of Dr. W. G. Moore for that of Dr. Lutz. Carried.

It was moved that a special secretary for the Judicial Council be elected. Carried.

On motion Dr. E. J. Goodwin was elected special secretary of the Council.

Dr. Lutz was reelected chairman of the Council.

On motion Dr. C. M. Nicholson was reelected general secretary of the Association.

The auditing committee reported that the books of the treasurer had been found correct. Report accepted.

It was moved that the bond of the treasurer be renewed and the treasurer be authorized to draw his check for the cost of the premium. Carried.

On motion the treasurer was authorized to reduce his bond to $4000.00.

Dr. Nicholson presented a bill from Dr. Chambliss, member of the committee on scientific work, for expenses incurred while traveling to attend meetings of the committee. Moved and carried that the bill be approved and recommended for payment.

On motion the salary of the editor was placed at $50.00 per month.

Dr. Moss moved that the secretaries of the two sections be elected assistant secretaries of the Association. Carried.

Moved that the editor be instructed to publish in the JOURNAL the suggestions made by Drs. Hypes and Allee, and other practical sug-

gestions, in regard to the scope of the JOURNAL, but these not to be made a part of the records of the Council's proceedings. Carried.

Dr. Nicholson moved that the editor be instructed to have printed in the JOURNAL a list of the names of the members registered at this meeting. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to notify all members of the council not present to hand in their expense accounts.

On motion adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MAY SIXTEENTH. EVENING SESSION.

The general assembly convened at 8 p. m.

President Gore read his annual address (see page....). Dr. W. G. Moore, delivered the oration in Medicine (see page....) and Dr. C. H. Wallace delivered the oration in surgery (see page....).

On motion adjourned to attend the reception at the Governor's mansion.

MAY SEVENTEENTH. MORNING SESSION.

The association proceeded to elect a president for the next year with the following result: First ballot C. H. Wallace 87, C. R. Woodson 48, W. S. Allee 34.

On the next ballott Dr. Wallace was elected president. Drs. Woodson, Campbell and Miller were appointed to escort Dr. Wallace to the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President appointed Dr. W. G. Moore and Dr. Walter B. Dorsett, St. Louis, a committee to escort the newly elected president to the chair.

It was suggested by Dr. Reynolds that the members of the Association take into consideration the advisability of issuing a certificate of membership to all members of the Association.

On motion by Dr. Hall, Kansas City, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring president for his faithful and efficient services during his term of office.

Moved by Dr. W. G. Moore, of St. Louis, seconded and carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered the chief executive of the state for his cordiality and his support of the Association and that a similar vote be tendered the committee of arrangements.

Adjourned.

MEDICAL SECTION.

Dr. Jno. P. Burke, Chairman. Dr. Gail Allee, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MAY SIXTEENTH. MORNING SESSION.

Dr. Scott P. Child read a paper entitled "The Nervous System of the Child in Relation to its Development." Discussion by Dr. C. R. Woodson, St. Joseph, Dr. W. F. Kuhn, Farmington, Dr. John Punton, Kansas City, Dr. Woodson Moss, Columbia.

"The Use and Abuse of the Obstetrical Forceps", was the title of a paper read by Dr. A. L. Gray, St. Joseph. Discussion by Dr. W. S. Allee, Olean, Dr. W. E. McKinley, Denver, Dr. —— Hale, Dearborn, Dr. A. H. Vandivert, Bethany, Dr. B. M. Hypes, St. Louis, Dr. —— Donovan, Capplinger's Mills, Dr. Ryland, Lexington, Dr. McGuire, Arrowrock.

Dr. J. B. Norman, California, read a paper entitled Intestinal Auto-intoxication. On motion the chair appointed a committee to draw up resolutions on the death of Dr. R. P. Davis.

The chairman appointed: Drs. C. R. Woodson, J. M. Hale, C. M. Chastain and S. Redman.

Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following papers were read: "The Best Time to Give Quinine," by Dr. R. L. Johnson, Rolla. Discussion by Dr. C. M. Mitchell, Blythedale.

"Criminal Abortion," by Dr. T. F. Lockwood, Butler. Discussion by Drs. C. H. Chastain, Weston, Thomson, Armstrong, Pittman, Kirkwood, J. T. Anderson, Cornelius, W. G. Moore, St. Louis, Joseph Grindon, St. Louis, W. R. Patterson, Tipton, A. H. Vandivert, Bethany, Crawford, Eldorado, A. L. Gray, St. Joseph, A. C. Reynolds, Martinsville.

"Malaria," by Dr. T. C. Allen, Bernie. Discussion by Drs. H. E. Pearse, Chas. F. Briegleb.

"Broncho-Pneumonia," by Dr. T. O. Davis, Maitland. Discussion by Dr. Woodson Moss, Columbia.

"The Present Status of Psychotherapy," by Dr. Dora Green-Wilson, Kansas City. Discussion by Drs. C. M. Mitchell, Blythedale, C. R. Woodson, St. Joseph, John Punton, Kansas City, T. J. Rigdon.

"Cough," by Dr. J. C. Buckwalter, St. Louis. Discussion by Drs. Kannady, St. Louis, and Blakesley, Kansas City.

Moved by Dr. Woodson Moss, seconded and carried, that the first order of business Thursday morning be the election of chairman and secretary of the section for the following year.

Adjournment at 5:30.

THURSDAY, MAY SEVENTEENTH. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following papers were read at this session:

"The White Plague," by Dr. H. Jerard, Pleasant Hill. Discussion by Dr. W. S. Allee, Olean.

On motion further discussion was postponed until after the reading of Dr. Bayliss's paper.

Moved by Dr. J. Franklin Welch, that Dr. J. H. P. Baker, of Salisbury, be nominated for chairman of the medical section during the following year. Seconded and carried.

Moved by Dr. Welch, seconded by Dr. W. S. Allee, that Dr. Baker be elected by acclamation. Carried.

Moved by Dr. W. S. Allee, seconded and carried, that Dr. Vandivert be elected by acclamation vice-chairman of the section.

Moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Gail Allee, of Lamar, be elected by acclamation secretary of the section for the following year.

The Chairman read a telegram from the Illinois State Medical Association expressing to the Missouri State Medical Association greetings and congratulations.

Moved by Dr. Gore, seconded and carried that the secretary address a telegram of congratulations to the Illinois State Medical Association.

"The Missouri Sanatorium for the Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis, and Its Legal Foundation," by Dr. W. M. Bayliss, Mt. Vernon. Discussion of this paper and the paper read by Dr. Jerard, by Drs. William Porter, St. Louis, J. M. Allen, Liberty, C. J. Morrow, Kansas City, A. H. Vandivert, Bethany, C. M. Mitchell, Blythedale.

Dr. B. H. Zwart, Kansas City, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to look into the medical phase of tuberculosis and that the morning of the second day of the next meeting be devoted to a consideration of tuberculosis from a medical standpoint. Seconded and carried. The Chair appointed on this committee Dr. Wm. Porter, chairman; Drs. J. M. Allen, W. S. Allee, B. H. Zwart.

Discussion continued by Dr. Stewart, Holstein.

"Arteriosclerosis," by Dr. Tinsley Brown, Hamilton.

It was moved by Dr. Bayliss, seconded and carried that, inasmuch as Dr. Allen was instrumental in the organization of the Association in 1866, that he was the first man to recommend to the Legislature the necessity for a state board of health and that he was the first man to recognize the necessity for medical examination, the time being limited, the discussion be closed and Dr. Allen requested to read his paper.

Moved by Dr. W. S. Allee, seconded and carried, that the remaining papers be read by title.

"The Importance of the Sigmoid Flexure in the Production of Enteroptosis, Pelvic Displacement and Reflex Phenomena," by Dr. J. M. Allen, Liberty.

Adjournment.

SURGICAL SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY SIXTEENTH. MORNING SESSION.

Dr. E. Lowrey, Chairman. Dr. McDonald, Secretary.

Dr. O. B. Campbell read a paper on "Anterior Vaginal Celiotomy," which was discussed by Drs. Pearse of Kansas City, Funkhouser of S.t Louis, Dorsett of St. Louis, Hertzler of Kansas City, Hall of Kansas City, Newman of St. Louis, Kieffer of St. Louis, and Tupper of St. Louis.

Dr. H. C. Dalton read a paper on "Abdominal Injuries," which was discussed by Dr. J. D. Griffith of Kansas City, Geiger of St. Joseph, McCandless of St. Louis, Campbell of St. Joseph, A. C. M. Coffee, Kennedy of St. Louis, and Pearse of Kansas City.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. W. T. Elam read a paper on "Suprapubic Cystotomy as Preliminary to and as a Route for the Performance of a Considerable Number of Prostatectomies," which was discussed by Drs. Martin of Kansas City, Beedle of Kansas City, A. C. M. Coffee, Broome of St. Louis, Griffith of Kansas City, Morfit of St. Louis, Geiger of St. Joseph, and Cameron.

Dr. J. D. Seba read a paper on "Spina Bifida," which was discussed by Drs. Boulware, Geiger of St. Joseph, and Childs.

Dr. H. Jurgens read a paper on "Suppuration of the Superior Maxillary Sinus with Involvement of Ethmoidal Cells and Sphenoidal Sinuses."

Dr. W. B. Dorsett read a paper entitled "An Unusual Retroperitoneal Tumor in the Mesocolon Simulating a Fibroid of the Uterus," which was discussed by Drs. Geiger of St. Joseph, Hertzler of Kansas City, and Funkhouser of St. Louis.

Dr. E. G. Mark read a paper on "Pyuria," which was discussed by Drs. Griffith of Kansas City, Kieffer of St. Louis and Pearse of Kansas City.

Dr. G. W. Broome read a paper on "Limitations of Surgical Procedure in Cancer," which was discussed by Drs. Hall of Kansas City, Campbell of St. Joseph, Seba of Bland, Jackson of Kansas City, Dorsett of St. Louis, Funkhouser of St. Louis.

THURSDAY, MAY SEVENTEENTH. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Chairman being absent, Dr. W. B. Dorsett was elected temporary chairman.

Dr. T. C. Witherspoon was elected Chairman for the coming year.

Dr. E. A. Wood was elected vice-Chairman.

Dr. McDonald was elected Secretary.

Dr. Pearse made a motion requesting the Chairman and Secretary

to formulate a set of rules for the conduct of the business of the section. Motion seconded and carried.

Dr. H. S. Crossen read a paper entitled "Some Questions Concerning the Treatment of Uterine Fibromyomata."

Dr. Bartlett of St. Louis moved that there be no further discussion of papers read, owing to the fact that the section was so far behind its work. Seconded and carried.

Dr. A. F. Hertzler discussed briefly "The Treatment of Retroflexion of the Uterus."

Dr. W. Bartlett read a paper on "Lessons to be Drawn from Recent operations on the Stomach."

Dr. C. G. Geiger read a paper on "Appendicitis."

Dr. M. P. Shy read a paper on "The Country Doctor and Appendicitis."

Dr. W. H. Stauffer read a paper on "The Importance of Post-Operative Treatment in Diseases of the Rectum."

Dr. Roland Hill read a paper on "Intestinal Obstruction from Tubercular Peritonitis."

Dr. Herman E. Pearse read a paper on "A Method of Operating in Inguinal and Femoral Hernia When Complicated by Abscesses."

Dr. Robert Barclay read a paper on "A Method of Radical Relief of Cases of Deafness Long Abandoned as Hopeless, Illustrated by Report from Actual Practice."

Dr. John C. Morfit withdrew his paper on "Surgical Problems in Spinal Trauma," stating that he desired to have a discussion.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Your committee on arrangements beg leave to report as follows: The Commissioners of the permanent seat of Government have kindly granted to this Association the use of the Hall of Representatives and the Senate chamber, with no expense to the Association except for janitor service. There is no city in the state, which can furnish equally as good and commodious accomodations, and this is a strong point for making the Capitol city the permanent meeting place.

As no means were placed at our disposal and the treasury of the Association was reported nearly exhausted, we resorted to charging exhibitors a small amount for space. The income from this source is more than sufficient to defray the expenses of this meeting.

The Secretary furnished us with about 2,300 reprints of the program, as published in the JOURNAL. These we sent out together with a letter of invitation, urging the attendance of the members. It required 2,270 postage stamps, to mail the programs, and it seems therefore

that this number indicates a membership of 2,270, a wonderful gain for the last year.

Following a custom permitted to prevail during the last twenty years, we accepted an offer from the Blees-Moore Instrument Company, to furnish the badges for this meeting. They assumed the contract we had already made with a firm in St. Louis through the kindness of Dr. Nicholson, for a plain stick-pin; they have added the bar and ribbon. The change was made by a sub-committee. When I learned about it, I informed Dr. Nicholson, who reported the matter to the members of the Council, and informed me later that the Council had unanimously decided against the acceptance of the offer. We received this information at so late a date, that we could not comply with the decision of the Council; the badges were then already awaiting our disposition. To avoid a repetition of such an occurrence the best way seems to be, that the Association adopt a button, of some value, to be used for all occasions and at all times, to be distributed to the members by their respective county societies, and its cost paid for by the individual member.

We have established a bureau of information at the Madison Hotel: there we have a list of rooms in private families, which may be had with or without board. There is no need that you crowd together anywhere, as there are more dsirable rooms at our disposal than needed. We also have an ambulating bureau of information. Whenever you see a gentleman, wearing a white badge like this, he is a member of our county society, and will be delighted to give you all the information you may want.

The bureau of registration is in the rotunda of the Capitol. Don't forget to register there, to deposit your railroad certificate, and get your badge.

You have come here not only for the purpose of listening to papers,but you want to have an opportunity to meet old and new acquaintances, to spend a few hours in friendly discourse, to see the city you visit, to meet her people, and to forget for a few days the cares and worries of your professional life.

This at least, was our idea, and we have tried to arrange for the few hours, so scantily given for social features, a program that will prove of interest and pleasure to you. That we are able to do this we owe to the kindness of Governor Folk, Warden Hall, Mr. F. H. Binder, and our citizens generally.

We have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Matt. Hall, the efficient warden of the state prison, and an honorary member of the Association, extends to you and the ladies a cordial invitation to spend the evening at his residence to-night, between the hours of eight to eleven p. m.

He will open the gates of the State penitentiary tomorrow even-

ing at 6:30 p. m., and admit you without any commitment papers, and after showing you around, have you taste the food as it is served to the convicts. He will also be kind enough to let you pass out again, as with the cleanliness you will observe to prevail throughout the buildings and courts, and the wholesome food served, he has no need for doctors.

Governor Folk will address the Association tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. He also tenders you a reception at the mansion tomorrow night, after you have listened to the address of the president, and the addresses in medicine and surgery.

The Sisters of St. Mary send you a cordial invitation to visit their beautiful hospital, just erected. Do not mind to miss your meal at the hotel in going there, as the sisters will be prepared to serve you a substantial lunch at any time.

For the last evening we have with the help of our citizens arranged for an outing. We will take you over a part of our city, passing the County Court house, post office, the new Supreme Court building, in course of erection, one of the new shoe factories, the St. Mary's hospital, etc., to the private park of Mr. F. H. Binder. Here you will meet the men, entrusted by the will of the people with the administration of our State affairs, the eminent jurists constituting the Supreme Court and many of our citizens and families.

We hope you will enjoy the outing. Inhale the pure air, breezing over the hills of the Missouri, partake of the delicious supper which Dr. Thorpe and corps of experienced assistants will have prepared for you, forget the dignity of your profession for a while and let hilarity and good feeling prevail.

Respectfully,
GUSTAV ETTMUELLER,
Chairman Committee on Arrangements.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC WORK.

Your committee on Scientific Work sent invitations last October to the Secretaries of all affiliated societies requesting them to report names of members who desired to contribute to the program of the annual meeting of the Association to be held in Jefferson City, May, 1906. Titles of papers were received from 69 and your committee held a special meeting at which all members were present, for the arrangement under different sections. Sixty-nine gentlemen were invited and accepted the invitation to open the discussion.

The committee published the preliminary program in the February issue of the JOURNAL and the official program in the April and May

numbers; also sent advance sheets to the *St. Louis Medical Review*, *Medical Fortnightly*, *Interstate Medical Journal*, *Medical Herald* and *Kansas City Medical Index*, so that additional publicity might be given by these periodicals. Three thousand copies of a 12 page program were printed and 2,270 copies with an equal number of addressed envelopes sent to the Cole County Medical Society, who mailed them with a circular letter from that society. The cost of printing from the Journal type was $28.50. As the correspondence was done from the office of the secretary no expenses except as above stated have accrued.

This committee takes pleasure in presenting a program containing more than twice as many contributions as last year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. Nicholson, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND LEGISLATION.

Your committee on Public Health and Legislation is much gratified to report some of the tangible results of organization which have been accomplished during the past year: Although well known to all of you, your committee desires simply to record the fact that the medical profession of this state is represented upon all the Boards of Managers of the Hospitals for the Insane as well as the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University. Next to the efforts in this direction of the organized profession, the high appreciation which Governor J. W. Folk has of the services of the medical profession in the cause of humanity and education, are to be credited with the accomplishment of this result. There are other directions, however, in which the organized profession can exercise a potent influence in public affairs as they relate to the preservation of the health and the comfort of the people of this state as well as in furtherance of the commercial prosperity and advancement of this commonwealth. No more important subject is to be considered than the relationship which the Board of Health should bear to the state and to the county associations. The members of the Board of Health are the representatives of the medical profession—their servants and subject to their direction and advice, but this must not be given spasmodically and by individuals with the hope of accomplishing good results. It should rather be done in a systematic organized manner. The county medical society should be in close touch with the medical member of the County Board of Health, where one exists, and where no County Board of Health has been established it should be one of the duties of the county society to

see to it that steps are immediately taken to this end.

Upon the Board of Health rests the grave responsibility, under the law, of admitting to the practice of medicine those who after examination are found properly qualified. The Board of Health acts in a dual capacity as a Board of Examiners and as a Board of Health. In both capacities it should receive the organized cooperation of this association.

When last year your committee was instructed to draft a suitable law whereby part of the responsibility of the Board of Health would be borne by the State Medical Association by making it the duty of this organization to submit to the appointing power a list of names from whom to select appointees, your committee was unfamiliar with the law or rather its interpretation, according to which under the constitution, the appointing power of the Chief Executive cannot be conferred upon anyone else; and your committee is constrained to submit for your consideration the question whether this association will suggest a number of names, say three for each vacancy, with the endorsement as to their fitness for the vacancies which will occur upon the Board of Health in July. A discussion of this question is desired by your committee for it will furnish the views and opinions of the representatives of the various county societies.

In the very nature of things the examiners are selected from the profession of medicine, the responsibility for granting a license to practice is therefore thrown wholly upon the medical profession. The members of the Examining Board are responsible to the people for the safe-guarding of their lives and their health and they are responsible to the medical profession for the upholding of the dignity and the advancement of the standard of the medical profession in this state and therefore it seems but a fair deduction to say that part of the responsibility at least for the selection of proper members of the Board should be shared by the medical profession.

The medical profession has ever held in abhorence the crime of producing abortions at the hands of its members and it has embraced every opportunity to bring to trial and punishment those who could be justly accused of this crime.

Under the laws of this state the commission of this kind of murder is, we are informed, not a felony. Your committee should be instructed to see to it that a proper law making the crime punishable as a felony is enacted by the next legislature.

Another subject upon which legislation is very desirable is one concerning the relationship of physicians to their patients in regard to the time during which suits for damages can be filed. Under the existing laws a physician may be sued at any time during five years after the alleged malpractice occurred; a time entirely too long and fraught with great danger and annoyance to the profession. It seems

to your committee that one year is time sufficient during which such claims for damages should be presented to the proper courts of justice.

We wish also to call your attention to a subject which perhaps it is dangerous to discuss at the present time lest its consideration lead to changes in the present method and law governing the examination of students which would result in securing the enactment of legislation still less satisfactory to the medical profession than the one under which the examinations are now held. It is a most disgraceful fact that the State Board of Health, which is charged with the general supervision of the lives of the people of this state, is upheld by fees collected from young men about to enter upon the practice of their profession. No more narrow conception of public duty and no greater disregard for the lives of the people can be conceived of than to make state supervision over epidemics, endemics and the general care of the sick and infirm residents of Missouri depend upon the number of young men who wish to practice medicine, whose examination fees defray the expenses of the State Board of Health.

If a Board of Health is of value to this state then the state should pay for its maintainence. If not, then let those who wish to abolish the Board take the full responsibility of doing it.

The fee of $15.00 may not be too large to defray the expenses of the examination but the money received from this source should not be expended in looking after the health of the people.

In order that this and other changes may be made, it is necessary that the influence of the organized profession be felt in the selection and election of candidates for the legislature in the various counties. So soon as this association takes proper action the committee to be appointed by each county society on legislation should be placed in touch with the committee on legislation of this association with a view to systematically canvassing the state.

F. J. Lutz,
W. S. Allee.
H. E. Pearse.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

BY WOODSON MOSS, M. D., COLUMBIA, MO.

The medical profession of our state and nation are to be congratulated upon the progress of medical education. We are a long ways from the goal of what we should be, but we are making rapid progress.

One of the most encouraging moves that has been made of recent years is the formation of the National Council of Medical Education.

A tree is known by its fruit; a good tree will bring forth good fruit. The American Medical Association is the tree. This Council on Medical Education is one of its branches. What will be some of the fruit we expect from this branch? It will be uniformity in entrance requirements, or preparation for the study of medicine; uniformity of curriculum in medical colleges; uniformity of practice acts in the various states with reciprocity throughout the states of the Union. There has come up a great cry for reciprocity; but reciprocity must follow; for it cannot come before uniform entrance requirements, uniform curriculum and uniform practice acts. What is this Council? And what are its powers to bring about these results?

The chief object for the organization of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association was "to advance the standard of medical education in the United States." It supplies the long-needed national center wherein may be collected from all sources information regarding medical colleges, students and graduates, medical standards, laws regulating medical practice, results of state board examinations and any other items bearing on medical education. This information will be arranged in such form as to make it most serviceable and disseminated to all parties interested. Such that is of general interest will be published. The Council earnestly desires to co-operate with and further the work of any organization now in the field having as its object the advancement of medical education. The Council, after conferences with representatives of state examining boards, government medical services, medical college associations and colleges of liberal arts, decided on a certain minimum standard.

STANDARD OF REQUIREMENTS.

The standard requirements now recommended prerequisite to the practice of medicine consist of five cardinal points as follows:

1. Preliminary requirements to be a high-school education, or its equivalent, such as would admit the student to one of our recognized universities.
2. Preliminary requirements to be passed upon by a state official, such as the superintendent of public instruction, and not by any one connected with the medical college.
3. A medical training in a medical college having four years of not less than 30 weeks each year of 30 hours per week of actual work.
4. Graduation from an approved medical college required to entitle the candidate to an examination before a state examining board.
5. The passing of a satisfactory examination before a state examining board.

REASONS FOR THE FIVE POINTS.

These five fundamental points should be embodied in the law or adopted as a Board regulation in every state whether that state has any medical college or not, since, first they will provide that only properly trained graduates may locate in the state; second, medical colleges may be incorporated in some states now having none, and third, their adoption will help to establish a uniform minimum standard which would help to make a working scheme for interstate reciprocity a possibility.

Point one establishes the minimum of preliminary requirements, and point two insures its enforcement, since some colleges, if allowed

to pass upon the entrance credentials, might wilfully or through neglect matriculate students having little or no preliminary training.

Point three establishes the minimum time limit during which study of medicine should be pursued, which, however, would not be efficient unless (point 4) the student was graduated, thereby having the approval of his alma mater.

Point five, regarding examinations, bears the same relation to the medical training as point two does to preliminary education. (Circular of National Council on Medical Education).

This is no holiday task that this Council has before it, but one that will tax all of its resources and energies. But let us never weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

For the convenience of discussion, and not for any invidious comparison or unfairness, we will divide those engaged in medical education into two classes. First, those connected with what is known as the Stock Company Medical Colleges; second, those connected with the Medical Departments of State Universities and endowed Universities and Colleges.

It is said that every question can be reduced to one of finance. A full consideration of this subject will convince us that this is a financial question of considerable magnitude. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, the first division—(stock company medical colleges)—were doing perhaps three-fourths or four-fifths of the medical education, and scarcely a year passed without one or more of them being born in many of the large cities. These institutions returned a handsome dividend upon the money, time and talent invested in them. There was a demand for them or they would never have existed. There was a time when they seemed to fill and meet all the demands of medical education. We remember some of them with great pride and affection. In their faculties there were men in whom nature had set her every seal to give the world assurance of men. They presented themselves living sacrifices for the good of their race and the advancement and upbuilding of our profession. And, if we could write their names in the Hall of Fame, we would write them above the names of all other men. That the stock company medical school is passing away and will soon become a thing of yesterday, is apparent to the most casual observer. How many years has it been since one of these stock company colleges has been launched in Missouri? Not a few years, I dare say. And I venture the assertion that you will never see another one launched in this state. Call the roll of regular medical colleges that were in Missouri fifteen years ago and how many can answer? Only a few. Call the roll in ten years from now and how many regular medical colleges that are in Missouri today will answer to the call? I venture to say there will not be more than three; and these will be medical departments of universities. What has caused this decay and dissolution among these colleges? It certainly is not due to a lack of good men as teachers, or lack of clinical material for they have had these

in abundance. The cause is a financial one. These schools have not only ceased to pay dividends in cash, but have actually become financial burdens and are so crippled in their equipments that they are unable to meet the demands of modern medical education. Modern medical education is a stupendous financial question and is fast getting beyond the reach of the stock company medical college. If it is a fact that these colleges are going out of business, then medical education must be had through the endowed colleges and state universities. What will be the situation in Missouri when this shall come to pass? Is there a medical school in this state, which has a surety of endowment sufficient to offer to the youth of Missouri a curriculum equal to that required by a first class modern medical school? I think there is but one. And if there be a claim for more, this Association certainly has no voice of authority in its management or control. In this crisis to whom shall we turn? For we must meet this crisis if we are to acquit ourselves like men who love the glory of Missouri above the glory of any other state in the Union. We as a state organization can but turn to our State University. This institution is rapidly taking its place among the great universities of this country. Today, she stands without a peer west of the Mississippi Valley. She is anchored with all of her departments in your State Constitution. In the adoption of the Constitution, the people of the state are pledged to support her; and right nobly are they doing it. The University is the recognized head of the common school system of the state, all of its professional schools, but one, taking rank with the best in the land. Its Law Department stands at the head of the legal profession of this State. The Agricultural Department is recognized for its merit in every state in the Union. Its Schools of Engineering are so widely and favorably known that the graduates are sought for long before they receive their diplomas. So it is of the School of Pedagogy; and so it will be of its School of Journalism. How about the Medical Department? Alas! Must we, the medical profession of Missouri be the only ones to fail to lift our faces with pride when the glories of our loved Institution stand and challenge all for competition? I know the profession too well to think for a moment that you would stand for this. The highest seat in the synagogue is yours if you will only take it.

Let us briefly inspect this department and see wherein it is lacking. First, inspect its entrance requirements. On and after September, 1906, to enter the medical department, a student must have one year, or its equivalent in the Academic Department of the University; to enter the University, he must be a graduate of an approved high school. A committee composed of members from the academic faculty pass upon his credentials. No member of the medical faculty has any connection or voice in the decision of the committee. This requirement will stand unchallenged by any practice act in any state in the Union, and more than meets the requirements of the National Coun-

cil on medical education. It is the purpose of the Board of Curators to gradually raise this standard until it shall equal the standard of the best schools of the land. They point to their record in standard raising as a pledge that they will do this. The first and second years are modeled and equipped after the most approved and advanced schools. To describe the buildings, laboratories, equipments and faculty, is not necessary and would take too much of your time. I do not believe that anyone doubts but what they are all that they claim to be. The immense cost of these two years has been the undoing of the old stock company medical schools. What of the third and fourth years; or, what we might call the Clinical years? Here is the rub that shall cause our undoing unless remedied. Up to the present, we have met the demands fairly well; but the tidal wave of progress has caught us and carried us out beyond our depth; and unless help shall come, we too, must perish. And unless this Association representing the medical profession of this state shall take hold of this department, in my judgment, it must in a few more years go down in the wreck with the stock medical colleges and Missouri lose her golden opportunity. The University and all its departments belong to all the people of the state; but I believe the people of the state would not only be willing, but are looking to the medical profession to shape the course and destiny of the medical department. I would suggest therefore, that this Association recommend or request that the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University take the necessary steps for the establishment of the clinical courses of the third and fourth years of the medical course, in one of the great cities of Missouri.

The establishment of the third and fourth years in a city would, in my judgment, make the conditions for medical education all that could be asked for. I do not believe the Board of Curators would ever consider for a moment the closing of the first two years at Columbia and establishing them in a city. They can be maintained just as well at Columbia and with half the cost. On the other hand, the clinical courses can be maintained in a city at much less cost than at Columbia. There will be held in St. Louis, in a few days, a consultation between representatives of the Board of Curators and representatives of the Board of Managers of a handsomely endowed hospital to be erected in St. Louis in the near future; and out of this consultation may come the establishment, by these two bodies, of a postgraduate school in St. Louis which shall be an honor to the state and a blessing to its people. Missouri is surrounded by states that would gladly give thousands for Missouri's free opportunity. In politics the Missouri idea and the Missouri way are sweeping the country. Now is our opportunity to give the Missouri ideas in up-to-date, clean, solid medical education.

Members of the Missouri State Medical Association, if you want a first-class undergraduate and postgraduate school in Missouri, say so.

I believe the Board of Curators are ready and anxious to do their part. I believe they would gladly listen to your council. This is your school and you have a right to speak out. There is a tide in the affairs of institutions as well as in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. We should weigh this matter well, for we are building for future generations, and should lay our foundations broad and deep; for we are invited to build upon the Rock of the Constitution of our great State. I appeal to your State pride; I appeal to you in behalf of the youth of Missouri; and last but not least, in behalf of the great army of country physicians of Missouri who would rejoice at the opportunity of a postgraduate school at their very door, easily reached by their limited time and means.

Let this Association engage in this kind of work and we will have less trouble in keeping up a united and well organized profession.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Since the last annual meeting about 2,500 copies of the JOURNAL have been printed each month and distributed to the members of the association, medical libraries, advertisers, and non-members. The JOURNAL has published not only the transactions of the State Medical Association, but papers or abstracts of papers from many of the affiliated societies, a total of 890 reading pages. Altogether there have been published 82 original articles, 81 editorials and abstracts, 215 county society notes, and the tables showing officers and date of meetings of all affiliated societies. The cost of publishing the transactions in the JOURNAL form during 1904-05 was $1,681.56; the cost of publishing the JOURNAL during 1905-06 $2,003.69. During the past year your committee has held five meetings. As a result of these meetings one advertisement was refused and seven were discontinued. All advertisements where the formula was not given were orderd dropped as soon as contracts expire. The following furnished formula on request: Uriseptin, Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic. Hydroleine, Sal-Hepatica, Tyree's Powder, Lactopeptine, Liquid Peptonoids, Glycothymoline, Eusoma, Glyco-Heroin, Cystogen, Dioviburnia, Neurosine, Germiletum, Cypridol, Morrhuol-Creosote, Salacetin.

The Committee decided to follow as nearly as possible the requirements of the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

An important question to be considered at this meeting is the publication of the JOURNAL after June, 1907, at which time the contract existing between the association and the Medical Press Company expires. A JOURNAL of not less than 80 pages of reading matter should appear and will probably be managed in one of three ways: First the Association publishing the JOURNAL, depending on an advertising agency for advertisements, paying commissions on those received; or second continuing the present arrangement at a lessened cost; or third publishing the JOURNAL without advertisements.

The cost of the first would depend upon the number of advertise-

ments received. The cost of the second would be $1500 per year for three years and no cost after that time. The cost of the third would be approximately $1800 per year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. NICHOLSON, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

I have the honor of making the following report for the year just ended. In accordance with the instructions of this body I had printed 2000 copies of the Constitution and By-laws which was also printed in the JOURNAL.

During the year the card index has been added to materially and at this time contains the names of 6,050 physicians of the state with about 1,928 auto-biographies of members of the Association. Immediately following the last annual meeting a list of the members of the various affiliated societies was forwarded to the secretaries requesting correction and the corrected list furnished to the publication committee for the July issue of the JOURNAL. A number of letters have been written to physicians of unorganized counties also to delinquent members of the organized counties. Packages containing the constitution and by-laws with blanks for permanent record, applications for membership, and blank applications for charter have been sent to secretaries of prospective societies.

The work of the State secretary has been increased by the rule of the American Medical Association requiring a monthly report showing names and addresses of new members, also changes in membership of county societies. Altogether 3,075 letters have been written from the secretary's office, press copies of each having been made and are here for the inspection for the House of Delegates and Judicial Council. The secretary has received the following amounts for dues for 1906-07 same having been forwarded to the Treasurer whose receipts are now on file:

Adair, $16; Andrew, $8; Atchison, $28; Audrain, $34; Barton, $32; Bates $30; Benton $24; Boone, $40; Buchanan, $136; Butler, $20; Caldwell, $48; Callaway, $32; Camden, $18; Cape Girardeau, $46; Carroll, $20; Carter-Shannon, $12; Cass, $52; Chariton, $44; Clark, $14; Clay, $52; Cole, $30; Cooper, $38; Daivess, $16; Dent, $20; Franklin, $42; Gasconade-Maries-Osage, $26; Greene, $58; Grundy, $36; Harrison, $36; Henry $40; Holt $40; Howard, $28; Howell, $32; Jackson, $530; Jasper, $52; Jefferson, $20; Johnson, $42; Knox, $20; Laclede, $22; Lafayette, $40; Lincoln, $12; Linn, $54; Livingston, $42; Macon, $54; Madison, $20; Marion, $44; Mercer, $10; Miller, $22; Mississippi, $12; Moniteau, $34; Morgan, $16; Monroe, $34; Newton, $38; New Madrid, $16; Nodaway, $70; Pemiscot, $16; Pettis, $78; Phelps, $20; Platte, $38; Putnam, $14; Ralls, $24; Randolph, $18; Ray, $24; Ripley, $8; Saline, $20; St. Charles, $26; St. Clair, $16; Ste. Genevieve, $20; St. Louis County, $40; St. Louis City, $902; Schuyler, $12; Scotland, $20; Shelby, $30; Stoddard, $24; Sullivan,

$16; Vernon, $28; Worth, $22; Lawrence, $38; Cedar, $22; Gentry, $14; Scott, $18; St. Francois, $16; Total $3876.00.

Notwithstanding the amount has been received as a rule in small checks, post office orders and currency during a period of several months, so far as is known absolutely no error has thus far occurred; each society having been receipted by me for all payments and the treasurer's receipt for the entire amount, is on file in the secretary's office.

Arrangements have been made with the Southwestern Passenger Association and the Western Passenger Association for a rate of 1 1-3 fare for the round trip from all parts of the state to Jefferson City on account of the annual meeting. I believe we may confidently expect a rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual meeting 1907.

About the 15th of April return postal cards were sent to all societies in affiliation and the replies enable me to present the following table; showing names of societies in each district, numbers of meetings held, scientific papers read, members 1905-1906:

Name of Society.	Number of Meetings Held.	Scientific Papers Read.	Members 1905.	Members 1906.	Gain.	Loss.	Name of Society.	Number of Meetings Held.	Scientific Papers Read.	Members 1905.	Members 1906.	Gain.	Loss.
Clark	2	0	10	7	0	3	[a] Iron	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland	5	0	10	10	0	0	Perry	6	0	11	0	0	11
Adair	4	10	10	8	0	2	[c] St. Francois	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knox	6	12	5	10	2	0	Mississippi	4	4	11	6	0	5
Schuyler	2	3	9	6	0	3	New Madrid	1	0	8	8	0	0
Linn	4	12	25	27	2	0	Wayne	6	1	9	0	0	9
Carroll	1	1	8	10	2	0	Stoddard	4	12	11	12	0	10
Chariton	98	51	20	22	2	0	[a] Dunklin	..	..	..	.	..	..
Livingston	5	11	29	21	0	8	Butler	12	3	13	10	0	3
Grundy	6	2	14	18	4	0	[a] Ripley	..	..	4	4	0	0
Sullivan	1	0	7	8	1	0	Carter-Shannon	4	15	10	6	0	4
Mercer	4	0	5	5	0	0	Pemiscot	4	10	11	8	0	3
Putnam	5	0	15	7	0	8	Madison	20	15	10	10	0	0
Clay	10	24	25	26	1	0	Cape Girardeau	11	15	17	23	6	0
Ray	5	4	11	12	1	0	[c] Scott	..	..	..	9	..	..
Platte	7	12	16	19	3	0	Miller	3	6	13	11	0	2
Clinton	8	7	9	9	0	0	[a] Morgan	..	..	9	8	0	1
Caldwell	4	10	21	24	3	0	Moniteau	4	7	17	17	0	0
Gentry	3	3	0	7	7	0	Cole	4	0	17	15	0	2
Harrison	3	4	13	18	5	0	Camden	0	0	9	9	0	0
Worth	6	5	11	11	0	0	Gasconade-Maries-						
Daviess	3	5	13	8	0	5	Osage	2	4	6	13	7	0
Buchanan	20	28	72	68	0	4	Pettis	20	20	37	39	2	0
Holt	4	8	16	20	4	0	Lafayette	5	7	16	20	4	0
Atchison	1	2	16	14	0	2	Henry	3	4	18	20	2	0
Nodaway	7	9	30	35	5	0	St. Clair	4	10	10	8	0	2
Andrew	4	3	20	4	0	16	Benton	4	6	16	12	0	4
Shelby	4	3	12	15	3	0	Saline	0	0	9	10	1	0
Marion	9	9	17	22	5	0	Cooper	10	2	20	19	0	2
Macon	12	15	31	27	0	4	Cass	7	10	29	26	0	3
Monroe	2	0	19	17	0	2	Jackson	17	25	229	265	36	0
Ralls	3	8	16	12	0	4	Bates	6	6	15	15	0	0
Randolph	..	..	14	9	0	5	Johnson	4	10	23	21	0	2
Audrain	3	2	18	17	0	1	Newton	12	20	23	19	0	4
Callaway	5	5	19	16	0	3	[d] McDonald	..	..	..	..	..	..
[a] Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jasper	16	4	25	26	1	0
[b] Montgomery	..	..	..	..	..	..	Barton	3	5	8	16	8	0
Boone	2	2	26	20	0	6	Cedar	..	..	0	11	11	0
Howard	5	2	17	14	0	3	Vernon	4	4	23	14	1	9
St. Charles	3	10	11	13	2	0	Phelps	4	4	8	10	2	0
St. Louis	10	10	27	20	0	7	Pulaski	4	8	11	0	0	11
Lincoln	0	5	12	6	0	6	Laclede	4	8	11	11	0	0
Franklin	4	7	20	21	1	0	[c] Dent	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	7	4	22	10	12	0	[a] Crawford	..	..	..	..	..	..
[d] Washington	..	..	8	0	0	8	Greene	28	8	28	29	1	0
Ste. Genevieve	1	0	10	10	0	0	[c] Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..
[a] Reynolds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Howell	6	7	13	16	3	0

[a] No report. [b] Withdrew. [c] Recently affiliated. [d] Not heard from.

Especial attention is called to the facts that in 1906-07 there are 109 members of county societies not reported to the State Association. As the constitution requires the secretaries of each affiliated society to forward dues for all members, especial attention of the House of Dele gates is called to the foregoing.

During the past 12 months 9 county societies have been organized, with a total membership of 86. One society has withdrawn and nine societies have had no meetings and are practically dead. Number of counties in the state 115, number in affiliation 92; number of societies organized since May, 1905, 8; number of societies doing scientific work, 65; number of societies whose membership has increased, 32; number of societies whose membership has decreased, 38. Total paid membership, 1904, 1,121; total paid membership May 1905, 1,602; total paid membership May 1906, 1,928. Gain 326.

The following is a recapitulation of the work of this office: Number of letters mailed, 3,075; number of packages mailed, 14; number of JOURNALS mailed, 310. The expense of this office has been as follows: Two-cent stamps for mailing 3,075 letters $61.50; two-cent stamps for mailing charters $.28; two-cent stamps for mailing JOURNALS, $6.20; stamps for packages, $3.20. Total $71.18.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT WITH THE MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

1905-1906.

CASH RECEIVED.

Amount Forwarded	$4116.81
Sub. J. & Extra Journal	17.20
Int. on Daily bal. to 1-1 06	40.95
Int. on Daily bal. to 5-16 06	21.41
Audrain County	34.00
Adair County	22.00
Andrew County	14.00
Atchison County	28.00
Buchanan County	148.00
Boone County	42.00
Bates County	30.00
Benton County	52.00
Barton County	32.00
Butler County	22.00
Callaway County	32.00
Clay County	106.00
Carroll County	36.00
Clinton County	2.00
Cass County	62.00
Carter-Shannon County	24.00
Cooper County	42.00
Cape-Girardeau County	50.00
Cedar County	22.00
Chariton County	44.00
Camden County	18.00
Clark County	14.00
Cole County	30.00
Caldwell County	48.00
Daviess County	16.00
Dent County	20.00
Dunklin County	2.00
Franklin County	58.00
Gasconade-Maries-Osage	26.00
Greene County	118.00
Grundy County	38.00
Gentry County	14.00
Henry County	42.00
Howell County	34.00
Harrison County	38.00
Howard County	30.00
Holt County	40.00
Jasper County	68.00
Johnson County	44.00
Jackson County	578.00
Jefferson County	22.00
Knox County	20.00
Lincoln County	20.00
Livingston County	46.00
Lawrence County	38.00
Laclede County	22.00
Linn County	54.00
LaFayette County	40.00
Macon County	68.00
Moniteau County	68.00
Montgomery County	2.00
Morgan County	16.00
Madison County	20.00
Mississippi County	12.00
Marion County	44.00
Monroe County	34.00
Miller County	22.00
Mercer County	10.00
Nodaway County	130.00
Newton County	40.00
New Madrid County	16.00
Pemiscot County	16.00
Pulaski County	22.00
Pettis County	82.00
Platt County	38.00
Phelps County	20.00
Putnum County	14.00
Reynolds County	16.00
Randolph County	20.00
Ripley County	8.00
Ralls County	24.00
Ray County	24.00
Saline County	28.00
St. Louis County	50.00
St. Louis, M. S.	1092.00
Schuyler County	16.00
Stoddard County	36.00
St. Genevieve County	20.00
Scotland County	20.00
St. Charles County	26.00
Shelby County	30.00
Sullivan County	16.00
St. Clair County	16.00
Scott County	18.00
Vernon County	36.00
Worth County	22.00
Wayne County	18.00
Washington County	6.00
St. Francis County	16.00
	$8810.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	18	Dr. Nicholson Stamps	$189.60
"	18	Dr. Nicholson, Salary	75.00
"	18	Dr. Brummall, T. Exp.	18.30
"	18	Dr. Nicholson Teleg.	1.24
"	18	Dr. Dallas, Trav. Exp.	15.95
"	18	Dr. Johnson, Trav. Exp.	5.00
"	18	Dr. Dorsett, Trav. Exp.	7.85
"	18	Dr. Hair. Trav. Exp.	20.50
"	18	Dr. Snyder, Trav. Exp.	5.85
"	18	Miss Robinson, Stenog.	300.00
"	18	Miss Strong, Stenog.	30.00
"	18	Dr. Welch, E. P. S. 1904-5.	65.00
"	18	I. M. J. Co. Pt. J. (May)	169.15
June	10	N. S. Co., Treas. Bond.	25.00
"	21	Dr. Goodwin, St. 5-18 6-18.	50.00
"	22	H. F. Co., R. T. Desk	38.60
"	24	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (June)	155.70
"	29	M. Pt. Co., L. H. Sec'y.	3.75
"	29	M. Pt. Co., L. H. C. J. C.	2.00
"	29	M. Pt. Co., Pt. for Sec'y.	11.50
"	29	M. Pt. Co., Pt.	5.50
"	29	M. Pt. Co., Pt. Books Treas.	19.50
July	18	S. S. Co., Letter B.	2.00
"	18	Miss Strong, Stenog.	67.00
"	26	I. M. Co. Pt., J. (July)	277.20
Aug.	5	Dr. Goodwin, S. 6-18 7-18.	50.00
"	5	Dr. Overholser, T. Exp.	15.00
"	5	Dr. Miller, Trav. Exp.	26.60
"	12	S. S. Co., Pt.	2.00
"	18	Miss Strong, R. M. S. M. A.	70.00
"	18	I. M. J. Co., Pt. (Aug.) J.	150.45
"	18	Dr. Goodwin, S. 7-18	50.00
"	29	Dr. Nicholson, Salary	75.00
Sept.	14	A. M. A., Pt. Const. By.	2.00
"	22	Dr. Stall, Exp. Const.	1.30
"	22	Dr. Goodwin, S. 8-18 9-18.	50.00
"	22	A. M. A., Pt. Records	2.15
"	25	M. Pt. Co., E. J. G.	2.00
Oct.	16	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (Sept.)	142.83
"	16	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (Oct.)	152.36
"	16	M. Press Co., Pt. C. & B.	49.47
"	23	S. S. Co.	2.20
"	16	Dr. Goodwin, S. 10-18	50.00
Nov.	8	M. Pt. Co., L. H. E. J. G.	3.90
"	16	M. Pt. Co., L. H. C. M. N.	2.40
Dec.	16	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (Nov.)	152.10
"	16	Dr. Goodwin, S. 10-18 11-18	50.00
"	16	Dr. Norwine, Trv. Exp.	154.75
"	21	Dr. Nicholson. Salary	100.00
		1906.	
Jan.	15	Miss Strong, Stenog.	60.00
"	15	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (Dec.)	197.10
"	25	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (Jan.)	179.60
"	25	M. Pt. L. H.	3.85
"	29	M. Pt., L. H.	3.60
Feb.	6	Dr. Goodwin, Stenog S.	50.10
"	14	Dr. Pritchett, O. P.	11.00
"	20	B. S. Co., R. Stamp	.95
"	24	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (Feb.)	156.50
"	24	Dr Goodwin, 1-18 2-18.	50.00
March	8	S. S. Co., Copy Book	2.50
"	10	I. M. J. Co., Pt. J. (March)	222.50
"	30	Dr. Nicholson, Salary	75.00
Apr.	11	M. Pt. Co., St. Sec'y.	12.00
"	11	Miss Strong, Stenog. S.	87.50
"	11	Dr. Goodwin, S. 2-18 3-18.	50.00
"	22	Dr. Goodwin, S. 3-18 4-18.	50.00
"	22	I. M. J. Co., Slips Gum.	2.45
"	22	I. M. J. Pt. J. (Apr.)	196.90
			$4329.25
		Cash on hand	$4481.12
			$8810.37

J. FRANKLIN WELCH,
Treasurer.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A Compend of Obstetrics, Especially Adapted to the use of Medical Students and Physicians, by Henry G. Landis, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in Starling Medical College. Revised and Edited by William H. Wells, M. D., Demonstrator of Clinical Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Gynaecologist to the Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia; Late Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Infancy in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. etc. Eighth Edition. Illustrated. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 1906.

The design of this book is to furnish a useful compend and Quizbook for the student and by a system of questions bringing out the more important facts in obstetrics. This new edition has been carefully revised bringing the subject matter fully up to date.

Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, 1905. One Hundred and Thirteenth Annual Convention. Published by the Society. Press of the Farmer Pub. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

The following are some of the papers read and reported at this Annual Convention: President's Address, Resume of the Development and Present Status of Gastric Surgery. The Use of Laboratory Aids in Diagnosis, C. J. Bartlett, New Haven. The Prevention of Venereal Diseases, R. A. McDonnall, New Haven. Prophylaxis in Tuberculosis, C. D. Alton, Hartford. Concerning Some of the Newer Non-Surgical Forms of Treatment of Abnormal Conditions of the Female Pelvic Organs, Kate C. Mead, Middletown. The Bossi Dilator for Rapid Dilation of the Cervix, O. G. Ramsey, New Haven. Pragnancy in the Congenital Malformation of the Uterus, C. E. Taft, Hartford. Infant Feeding wit Cow's Milk, H. Merriman Steele, New Haven. Contribution to the Study of Dysentery, A. R. Diefendorf and J. W. Fisher, Middletown. The Treatment of Malignant Diseases, Including a Report of Over One Hundred Cases Cured by Surgical Operation, F. S. Dennis, Norfolk. Radical Operation for Mammary Carcinoma, W. F. Verdi, New Haven. Surgical Aspects of Ulcer of the Stomach, H. M. Lee, New London. Diagnosis in Carcinoma of the Stomach, F. F. McIntosh, New Haven. Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases of the Kidney and Ureter, O. C. Smith, Hartford. Treatment in Tuberculosis Joint Diseases, J. E. Root, Harvard. The Faucial Tonsil, F. S. Crossfield, Hartford. Some Remarks on Adenoid Hyperthropy Occurring in Children, E. Terry Smith, Hartford. The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pronated Feet, A. H. Williams, Hartford, Connecticut.

Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Association, held in West Baden, Ind., June 7, 8 and 9, 1905. Wm. B. Burford, Printer and Binder, Indianapolis.

A very able and instructive program is reported. Thirty-four papers, covering almost every field in medicine, were read. The following is the program in part as given: President's Address; Progressive Medicine, Pres. Geo. T. McCoy, Columbus. Sunshine and Shadow in Medical Endeavor, Jos Bryant, New York City. The Prevention of Post-Operative Paresis and Adhesions of the Intestines, L. P. Luckett, Terre Haute. Mesenteric Cysts, O. G. Pfaff, Indianapolis. Institutional Practice, Harry Sharpe, Jeffersonville. Surgery of the Stomach, H. O. Pantzer, Indianapolis. The Etiology and Pathology of Rheumatism, W. H. Patton, Orleans. Sciatict, John Little Morris, Columbus. Membranous Catarrh of the Intestines, Robt. Hessler, Logansport. Electrical Treatment of Malignant Growths, J. P. Hetherington, Logansport. The Accessory Sinuses of the Skull, with a Brief Reference to Diseases of the Same, John Johnson Kyle, Indianapolis. Footwear and its Influence on Flat-Foot, E. D. Clark, Indianapolis. Acute Diffuse Suppurative Peritonitis, S. J. Young, Valparaiso. Malignant Peritonitis, Etta Charles, Summitville. Cancer of the Larynx, with report of Case, L. F. Page, Indianapolis. Gonorrhoea in Women, A. S. Sager, Indianapolis. The Eyesight of School Children and their Functional Reflexes Due to Eyestrain, Walter N. Sharpe, Indianapolis. Headache as a Symptom, J. F. Hicks, Arcadia. The Essentials of Treatment of Acute Inflammation of the Middle Ear, Albert E. Bulson, Jr., Ft. Wayne. The Care of the Insane at Home, Jennie Jenkins, Richmond. Cholecytitis, Chas. J. Cook, Indianapolis. The Tonsils, or a Plea for Tonsillectomy, David W. Stevenson, Richmond. The Rational Treatment of Hernia, Jos. Rilus Eastman, Indianapolis. Fractures of the Patella, J. H. Ford, Indianapolis. The Diagnosis of Gall-stone Diseases, M. A. Austin, Anderson. Gall-bladder Surgery, T. C. Kennedy, Shelbyville. Lumbar Exploratory Puncture, J. A. McDonald. Symptoms Indicating Immediate Operative Procedure in Brain Injuries, D. C. Peyton, Jefferson. The Erythema Group of Skin Diseases and their Visceral Lesions, A. W. Brayton, Indianapolis.

Baby Incubators. A Clinical Study of the Premature Infant, with Especial Reference to Incubator Institutions Conducted for Show Purposes. By John Zahorsky, A. B., M. D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Medical Department Washington University, St. Louis. Courier of Medicine Company, 1905.

This volume is the result of a series of articles on the author's personal experience with premature infants in an institution for this purpose at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

While this work is based on institutional work as conducted on the "Pike," the questions discussed will apply to the rearing of permature infants anywhere. The apparatus, food, feeding, ets., are fully discussed. The "history" of each infant in this institute also gives much valuable information. This little volume is an interesting addition to the literature on the subject.

The Ophthalmoscope and How to Use It. With Colored illustrations, descriptions, and treatment of the principal diseases of the fundus. By James Thorington, A. M., M. D.; Author of "Refraction and How to Refract" (Third Edition) and "Retinoscopy" (Fourth Edition); Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. 73 Illustrations—12 Colored Plates. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 1906.

In the preparation of this work the author has followed a systematic and practical plan beginning with the consideration of the ophthalmoscope and its optic principles. The optic principles and anatomy of the eye are also given due consideration. Then a comparison of the normal with the pathologic eye is made so that the examiner will know if the picture is that of the normal or pathologic eye, and what structures if any are involved. The colored plates will greatly aid in differentiating disease. In the treatment of the various diseases the author has made no attempt to exhaust the subject, yet it has been sufficiently dilated on to give the reader a proper working knowledge of the same. This volume is a valuable aid to the student and practitioner who desires a working knowledge of the ophthalmoscope with the proper interpretation of its findings but has not the time to study the large text book on the eye in which the subject is often too deeply imbedded for immediate comprehension.

The Surgical Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear. By Clarence John Blake, M. D. Professor of Otology, Harvard University, and Henry O. Reik, M. D. Associate in Ophthalmology and Otology, Johns Hopkins University. Cloth, $3.50 net. Publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Essentially a surgical treatise, with a view to practical utility, structural descriptions in this volume are limited to those of surgical importance; pathological conditions are emphasized, and the details of surgical procedures are confined to those acceptedly applicable to the conditions presented. The book is well illustrated, mostly from original drawings. Coming as it does from such eminent authorities, this book should be well received not only by the specialist, but also by the general practitioner who so often is called upon to treat diseases of the ear.

The World's Anatomists. Concise Biographies of Anatomic Masters, From 300 B. C. to the present time, Whose names have adorned the Literature of the Medical Profession. By G. W. H. Kemper, M. D., Professor of the History of Medicine in the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. Revised and Enlarged from the original serial publication in The Medical Book News; with eleven illustrations, nine of which are portraits. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 1905.

The object of this little volume is to give the student in medicine a concise biographic sketch of those men who have made the literature of anatomy. A closer knowledge of lives of the men whose names are given to the various parts of the body makes the study of anatomy more interesting. This work gives a brief sketch of the anatomic masters who lived three hundred years before the birth of Christ as well as those of the present hour. Almost every country in the world is represented. This work contains a brief history of two hundred and twenty-nine anatomists. Also the names of sixteen authors of works on anatomy have been appended and a number of illustrations have been incorporated. This little volume will be a valuable aid to students and practitioners of medicine.

Consumption and Civilization by John Bessner Huber, A. M., M.D., J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. $3.00.

This volume is of vital interest by reason of its broad economic, sociologic, legislative and humanitarian scope as well as its practical character. The author presents a comprehensive explanation of the effect which consumption has had upon civilization and a consideration of its relation to human affairs. The essay is addressed to both physicians and laymen and thus a common standing-ground is given from which, side by side, both classes can direct their efforts to resist and eventually overcome this curse of civilization—the "white plague."

Transactions of the American Roentgen Ray Society. 1905.

This volume of 125 pages presents the twenty papers read before the American Roentgen Ray Society at its sixth annual meeting held at the John Hopkins Hospital in September, 1905. Of much interest are those papers which prove the value of x-ray photography in the study of the embryologic development and anatomic relation of internal organs. The larger number of the papers are devoted to the consideration of the diagnostic and therapeutic application of the Roentgent rays.

EARLY FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

The Organization, Construction and Management of Hospitals. By Albert J. Ochsner, B. S., F. R. M. S., M. D. Chicago. Cleveland Press, Publishers.

The Technique of Modern Operations for Hernia. By Alexander Hugh Ferguson, M. B., C. M., F. R. M. S. Chicago. Cleveland Press, Publishers.

A Practical Guidebook on Everyday Surgery and Surgical Handicraft. By A. Hamilton Levings, M. D. Chicago. Cleveland Press, Publishers.

Practical Dermatology. A Condensed Manual of Diseases of the Skin; Designed for the Use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By Bernard Wolff, M. D. Chicago. Cleveland Press, Publishers.